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AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT AT KANDAHAR.

THE DEFENSES OF THE CITY COMPLETE—AYOOB KHAN THROWING UP SIEGE WORKS.

SIMLA, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Kandahar, dated Aug. 11, reports as follows: "All is well. The enemy are throwing up siege-works around the city, which, up to the present, are insignificant. The enemy have many guns, 5,000 infantry, and 5,000 Ghazis."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The *Agence Russe* says it would show want of knowledge of Afghan character to regard Ayoob Khan and Abdurrahman Khan as other than irreconcilable rivals. The *Agence* categorically denies that Russia is concentrating 45,000 troops near Bender.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 15.—A troop-ship with 850 men, reinforcements for India, sailed to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Quetta says: "Native reports are so unanimous as to the presence of three European officers with Ayoob Khan, that there can be but little doubt that they are true."

A letter from Kandahar dated Aug. 11 reports that the defenses are complete. Ayoob Khan is three miles from the city. He has 37 guns and 2,000 cavalry. It is said the Heratees have deserted Ayoob, owing to dissensions among them.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S VIEWS REGARDING THE ELECTIONS—BONAPARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The *Verite* publishes a letter from M. Gambetta to a Councilor-General, explaining his views in regard to the recent elections. He says: "The elections were profoundly republican and democratic. The democrats do not wish a republic in form only, but want organic institutions, in order that democracy may not longer be a lie and the Republic a snare. It is by constant application of such methods at home that democracy will succeed in bringing into play its admirable resources—the treasures and hidden force and might of our great country—and that France will be permitted to resume without precipitating the advanced rank which belongs to her in the world, regain the provinces violently torn from her, and of her restored integrity to make pledge for the peace of Europe." *Verite* makes reservations in regard to the conclusion of the letter, declaring that any scheme of revenge by armed force would forever compromise the peace of Europe.

Gen. Grévy, brother of the President, has been elected Senator.

Sunday being the day which was observed as the national fête day under the Empire, many Bonapartists attended mass in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. When the congregation left the Church, Bonapartist manifestations were made, in response to which shouts of "Vive la Republique" were raised. The Police made some arrests of the disturbers.

France publishes a telegram from Tunis announcing that the Italian Consul there intended persisting in his representations to the Bey with a view of preventing the completion of certain branch lines of the Bone-Guelma Railway, notwithstanding certain clauses in the contract with the Bey. The French Consul has communicated with his Government on the subject, and the difficulty causes considerable excitement in Tunis.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Cathedral of Cologne is completed.

GLASGOW, Aug. 15.—Serious rioting took place at the Home Rule demonstration on Saturday, owing to the Home Rulers passing an Orange lodge. Seventy Police, who endeavored to restore order, were overpowered. Two of the policemen were injured so badly that they are not expected to recover. One was stabbed by a spear. Twenty-five persons were arrested.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—The political crisis has become more serious. The National Congress refuses to accept the resignation of President Avellaneda, but insists upon the overthrow of the Provincial Chambers. The President, however, adheres to his resignation.

The garrison of Buenos Ayres has been reinforced.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Gladstone has gone to Helmburg, pursuant to recent announcement, to remain several days.

A Rome dispatch says it is authoritatively stated that the Italian Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg have been summoned to Rome.

A number of meetings were held in Ireland on Sunday to protest against the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance bill. Very violent language against the landlords was used by the speakers.

THE GREEK BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

ATHENS, Aug. 15.—The statement that Greece has made advances to Servia with a view to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance is denied.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Athens says: "France having declined to draw up a note in answer to the Porte's objections, England telegraphed a circular to all the powers on Friday, proposing a new joint note, entirely rejecting the last suggestion of the Porte, and insisting upon fulfillment of the original mandate."

A VENERABLE DIPLOMATIST DEAD.

THE LONG CAREER AND SERVICES OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

The death is announced, in a dispatch from London, of that venerable peer, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, better known as Sir Stratford Canning, who has been called the father of the British Diplomatic Corps, at the advanced age of 93 years. The Canning family was originally seated in Wiltshire, at a place called Bishop's Cannings, but a member of it subsequently settled in the ancient city of Bristol, of which his descendants became very prominent citizens. One of the family repaired, several centuries ago, at his own expense, the celebrated Church of St. Mary Redcliffe in that city, and it was this connection of his ancestors with Bristol that caused the nobleman just deceased to select Redcliffe for his title. In 1618, George Canning, of this family, received a grant for forfeited lands at Garvagh, near Londonderry, Ireland. His grandson George married into the family of Stratford, afterward Earls of Aldborough, and had three sons—Paul, ancestor of the present Lord Garvagh; Stratford, a London merchant, father of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and George, father of Prime Minister Canning. From this it will be seen that the nobleman just deceased and the celebrated Minister were first cousins. George made what his father deemed a mésalliance with an actress, Miss Costello, and was disinherited. He died early, and his widow was subsequently married twice to people of humble position. It was one of the brightest points in George Canning's character that when he rose to the position of Prime Minister, as throughout the whole of his career, he never faltered in his kindness and devotion to his mother, who must in many ways have been a trial to him. Not a week passed without his writing to her, even during his most harassed days.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was the posthumous son of Mr. Stratford Canning, who was a member of a banking and mercantile firm, and it was to him that George Canning was mainly indebted for his education. Mr. Stratford Canning died in 1787, and in January, 1788, Lord Stratford was born. The latter's career is indicative of much energy of character. He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. At 19, having, while still an undergraduate, obtained, through the influence of his eminent cousin, an appointment in the Foreign Office, he left Cambridge. In the following year, 1808, he accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission to Constantinople, and a year later was made Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Adair having been appointed permanent Minister at the Ottoman Court. In 1812 he returned to England, went back to college, and completed his academic course at the age of 25. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and sent to Basle, where he assisted in forming the treaty uniting the Swiss Cantons in the Helvetic Confederation. The next year he was in Vienna during the congress of 1815, and in 1820 he came to this country to adjust certain differences arising in connection with the treaty of Ghent. On returning to England, in 1823, the Government refused to ratify the engagements he had made with the United States. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburg to ascertain the intentions of the Russian Government respecting Greece.

Lord Stratford passed several of the succeeding years of his life in Turkey, and had probably a more profound acquaintance with Oriental politics than any living Englishman. He became the exponent and agent of British policy at the Porte during a long series of momentous years, and exercised a great influence over the Cabinet of Constantinople. When he was first sent as Ambassador to the Porte, in 1825, he used his good offices on behalf of the Greeks, but not being successful he went to England on leave, in order to be present at the conferences of London, and returned to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic intercourse between England and Turkey was broken off, and Lord Stratford again went home, receiving on his arrival the Grand Cross of the Bath in recognition of his services. In 1831, he was again sent to Constantinople on a special mission, and in the following year undertook a special mission to Spain. In 1841, he succeeded Lord Ponsonby as Ambassador to Constantinople, a post which he retained for many years under Administrations of every political complexion. He was a firm friend of Reschid Pasha, the supporter of all his reform measures, and always used his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. Under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria regarding the holy places had been adjusted, Lord Stratford, in 1852, left Turkey, his place being occupied by a subordinate. It was during his absence that Prince Menschikoff bearded the Sultan on his divan and handed in an ultimatum on the part of his Government. During the Russian war Lord Stratford represented his country most efficiently at Constantinople, and in 1858 resigned and returned to England. In 1852, while still at the Porte, he was raised to the peerage. On his arrival at home, in 1858, he retired from the Diplomatic Corps and has since resided in England, frequently speaking in the House of Lords on topics connected with the diplomatic relations of his country. He was created a Knight of the Garter, Dec. 11, 1869. Besides being a diplomatist of the first rank he was also an author, publishing a summary of the evidences of Christianity under the title, "Why I am a Christian," in 1873. He also produced, in 1876, an original play, which was privately printed, entitled "Alfred the Great in Athelnay."

DEMOCRATIC APATHY IN INDIANA.

THE BOURBON ORATORS COLDLY RECEIVED BY SMALL AUDIENCES.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Dispatches coming in from the various points at which the opening Democratic speeches in Indiana were delivered tell of apathy that was not expected. Nearly 300 speeches have been delivered by Democratic orators, but generally to small and quiet audiences, and composed of men who have always voted the Democratic ticket. The most successful meeting was addressed by Senator McDonald at Evansville. His audience was limited only by the size of the hall. Ex-Gov. Hendricks's meeting at Fort Wayne, as well as that of Pulitzer and Doolittle at Indianapolis, was marked by no enthusiasm. Many of the orators of the day found themselves embarrassed by the peculiar position of the party in the State on the money question. For the past half dozen campaigns the finances have been the foremost topic. Yesterday they were relegated to the rear with a unanimity that was surprising. Landers, candidate for Governor, is about the only one who feels at liberty to indulge in his advanced rag-money views, in the face of the national Democratic platform and the candidacy of W. H. English. The heavy work of 200 orators was directed to misstating the Republican record, abusing the Republican ticket, and denouncing the Electoral compromise of 1876. Besides the places mentioned, meetings were held at Shelbyville, Greensburg, Laport, Brookville, and in nearly every county town in the State. Republican meetings were also held in a large number of places. The Republicans have fixed upon no special day for a formal opening of the canvass, but henceforward the campaign will go forward vigorously on both sides, particular attention being paid to the Greenback vote.

THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DISHONESTY AND INEFFICIENCY OF BOURBON RULE MADE CLEAR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—The robbery of the bills of the Bank of the State is more seriously embarrassing to the Bourbons at the State-house than they care to acknowledge. It has made good citizens feel that the professions of honesty made by Hampton and his friends in 1876 and since, were only empty assertions, and that there is as little, and in other respects, less, security for good government than there was under the Scott and Moses Administrations. Some of the up-country papers throw a shade of doubt and suspicion over Commissioner Coit's assertion that Laughlin was the only person concerned in the robbery, and casts the whole blame upon the Commissioner, whose carelessness and incompetency they declare unfit him for the office of Controller-General, for which he is nominated, and they strongly urge him to withdraw from the ticket. They claim that, as the trial of Laughlin will not take place until a few days before the election, Coit will not have an opportunity to clear his skirts, and that, under existing circumstances, his name will weaken the ticket. There is good reason to predict, however, that Coit will stick. Laughlin's counsel confidently assert that they will secure their client's acquittal on the ground that other persons had access to the bills before, during, and after they were in Laughlin's possession.

A SOUTH CAROLINA SYNDICATE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—The evidence taken before Master Barnwell, in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad case, to be produced at the final hearing before Judge Hudson to-morrow, at Columbia, sustain's the Master's report of the sale. It seems to establish beyond question that Mayor Courtenay, whom it places in a rather questionable light, made the last legal offer—$2,968,400—and that the bid was accepted by the Master, believing Courtenay to represent the syndicate, consisting of Messrs. Clyde, Logan, Ryan, and others. The latter's plea that the road had been knocked down to them at $2,928,600 is not supported by positive evidence. A strong impression prevails here among financiers and railroad men that the syndicate is unable to pay the first installment according to the terms of the sale, and that the road will be resold.

THE OCEAN GROVE SERVICES.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 15.—The various religious services to-day were attended by the largest assemblage ever seen at the camp-meeting grounds. The principal feature was the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Dr. Fowler, one of the general missionary Secretaries, preached in the morning at the Auditorium, a stirring platform service following in the afternoon. In the evening the Rev. C. W. Buoy, of Grace Church, Harrisburg, delivered the sermon. Addresses were also made by some of the ablest speakers among the missionaries. The service of prayer and singing held on the beach in the evening attracted a large number of listeners. Prof. Willesford Dey led the singing, the responsive service being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association. Prominent clergymen addressed the throng at intervals. The Sunday-school class numbered about 2,000.

THE TEMPLAR CONCLAVE

PREPARING FOR THE FESTIVITIES AT CHICAGO.

THE CITY GAYLY DECORATED—ARRIVAL OF MANY COMMANDERIES FROM DISTANT POINTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The gala week of Templar festivities was fairly begun to-day, even though it was Sunday, by reason of the arrival of gayly equipped Knights and the bustle and confusion attendant upon their reception, and the labor of settling the thousands of visitors in their respective quarters in all parts of the city. The immense camp which fills the entire space on Lake Park, between the south end of the Exposition Building and Park Row, a distance of fully 3,000 feet, with a breadth of 400 feet, was formally consecrated last evening under the historic name of Camp De Molay. It presents a very striking appearance, and to-day was the object of continued inspection from without the barriers by thousands of curious citizens. The work of preparation, under the charge of the Triennial Committee, has somewhat fallen behind through some inexplicable reason, and the grand arches, 16 in number, which are scattered along the line of march on Wabash-avenue, are still in an incomplete condition. It is doubtful whether they will be finished by Tuesday morning, when the procession is to move. The interior of the Exposition Building has been very elaborately decorated, and is nearly ready for the ball, which will be given Tuesday evening. It is perhaps within bounds to say that so extensive and so magnificent a piece of work was never before undertaken in the country. In the central portion of the city, on Randolph, Washington, Madison, State, Dearborn, and Clark streets, and Wabash-avenue, the display of bunting, evergreens, and Masonic devices is almost bewildering in extent and variety. All the theatres are handsomely decorated, McVicker's displaying the greatest ingenuity in its exterior adornments. The Grand Pacific Hotel, Sherman House, and Gardner House are almost hidden with flags and banners, while the Palmer House is content with the display of banners thrown to the winds by the different commanderies intrenched within its walls. The most striking display yet to be seen is that of Field, Leiter & Co.'s building, at Wabash-avenue and State-street. It is almost hidden by hundreds of shields, banners, crosses, and stars from the sidewalk to the roof. On its two fronts everything that could be pressed into service to bear a Masonic sign seems to be represented. All the newspaper offices are tastefully decorated. Along Wabash-avenue, where it is considered the procession can be seen to the best advantage, more attention has been paid to the erection of seats from which to view the pageant than to decoration. From Adams-street south to Twelfth-street every space not occupied by a building has been utilized for the erection of grand stands by enterprising speculators who expect to realize handsomely from sales of seats. Some of these have a frontage of 400 feet, and rise at an abrupt angle to a height of 40 or 50 feet. In the basements of many of these grand-stands are beer and refreshment saloons. It is calculated that on the stands between Van Buren-street and two blocks south of Harrison-street seats have been provided for 50,000 persons. In addition to the stands in vacant lots, staging has been erected in front of many houses, and the spirit of thrift has been carried so far that in the windows of several houses appear the sign, "Seats in this window one dollar."

This forenoon, all such of the local and visiting commanderies as were disposed, attended Divine service at Grace Episcopal Church, where a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rector, a Very Eminent Sir Knight, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the United States. The chief feature of the day was the arrival of the Pacific coast commanderies, comprising delegations from California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, and Montana. They numbered about 200 Knights and 148 ladies. They were met last night at Council Bluffs by a committee from St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago, sent out for that purpose. Upon reaching Chicago they were met by committees from the three local commanderies and escorted to the encampment, where the greater portion were assigned quarters. Other commanderies from Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri are already on the ground, and large delegations are expected late to-night over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose trains are now reported five hours late. The Colorado commanderies are also expected some time during the night. To-morrow will see all the Knights in the city. That all will be provided for to the extent of the city's capacity admits of no doubt, particularly in view of the fact that the citizens have contributed liberally for this purpose. The inundation of sight-seers has set in sooner than was anticipated, and there is no doubt that from this cause will arise vexatious inconveniences, because allotted accommodations may be pre-empted by persons not entitled to them, and for whom no special provision has yet been made. It is expected that the great influx of visiting Knights and the curious public will begin to-morrow, and the local hosts will be kept busy in the work of receiving and escorting them to the quarters provided for them. In the evening there will be three receptions of welcome to Templar guests, with programmes varied by excellent addresses and music.

At a meeting of the members of the various commanderies of Western Pennsylvania participating in the triennial reunion here, the following was adopted:

"Intelligence having reached us of the death of Sir Alexander W. Rook, a member of Kedrow Commandery, No. 18, we pause in the midst of our festivities to bear witness to his worth as a citizen and his honor and integrity as a Knight and Mason. Sprung from the ranks of the people, his hands in early youth were hardened by manly toil, but by his energy, perseverance, and capacity he acquired for himself a competence and a high position among his business associates. He will long be missed by his fellow-citizens and his brethren in the order, to all of whom we offer our sincere condolence."

Up to 11:30 to-night the following commanderies and delegations had reported and been assigned to camp or hotels. Where the number of Knights is given it is exclusive of officers, who number from three to twelve more in each commandery: De Molai, No. 4, of Washington, Penn., 45 Knights; Corunna, No. 21, Michigan, 59 Knights; Peoria, No. 3, Illinois; Omaha and Nebraska; Beauseant, No. 12, of Iowa; Wyoming, No. 1, of Colorado; Everett, No. 18, of Rock Island, 50 Knights; Kansas City, No. 18, of Missouri; Temple, No. 4, of Des Moines, Iowa, 50 Knights; Palestine, No. 2, of Iowa City, 24 Knights; St. Aldemar, No. 47, of Illinois; California Battalion, 150 Knights; Wyoming, No. 1, of Cheyenne, 25 Knights; Columbia, No. 2, of Washington, D. C.; Maryland, No. 1; Baltimore, No. 2. The Kentucky delegates, numbering 400, are divided among Covington, No. 7, Maysville, No. 10, of Maysville; Robbins Commandery, of Falmouth; Montgomery, No. 5, of Mount Stirling, and Carlisle, No. 18, of Carlisle; Memphis, Tenn., No. 4, 41 Knights; Oriental, No. 22, of Newton, Iowa, 28 Knights.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 15.—Mount Horeb Commandery, of Concord, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of this city, as escort to the Grand Commandery of New-Hampshire, started yesterday to attend the twenty-first triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment, at Chicago.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Sixty Knights Templar, consisting of detachments from the commanderies of this city, with a number of invited guests, left yesterday afternoon for Chicago, to attend the Grand Encampment.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Maryland Commandery, No. 1, and Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, left yesterday afternoon by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Chicago to take part in the triennial conclave in that city.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT FLEET.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—The New-York Yacht Squadron, with the Eastern Yacht Club and others, numbering about 100 vessels, arrived here from Greenport this afternoon. They came in with a fresh northerly breeze, the leading yachts coming across in about five hours. The Dauntless was first to round the fort, followed quickly by the schooners Rambler, Estelle, and Crusader, and the sloops Gracie, Mischief, and Vision, in the order named, (the Vision carried away her topmast,) the others following in rapid succession, and the whole coming in within an hour after the arrival of the Dauntless. The fleet is attracting much attention. They will probably go to New-Bedford to-morrow.

THE TRAGEDY AT BATH.

A CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE AND A FORCED SEPARATION—THE LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 15.—Edward Parkhurst, a member of one of the first families of Bath, Steuben County, shot and killed Fannie Howell, in a room in the Nichols House, at Bath, on Saturday afternoon, and then shot himself. Parkhurst and Miss Howells were clandestinely married about four years ago while away from home with an excursion party, but they were promptly separated by the parents of the latter on account of Parkhurst's habits being very irregular. It is believed the pair have met frequently, though they have not been together openly since their marriage. It was evidently hoped by the parents of the murdered girl that her early attachment would be forgotten in time, and that she would finally submit to their wishes. But it was well known that she was not willing to give Parkhurst up and that she had been made unhappy by the separation. Mr. Parkhurst had become so dissipated and worthless that his professional duties were neglected, and on this account was, only a few days ago, cast adrift by his uncle, a prominent lawyer of Bath, who became weary of trying to make anything of the young man. The separation from the woman he loved, together with the disgrace of being turned away by his uncle, made him gloomy and depressed, but there had been nothing particularly noticeable in his behavior during the past few days, except that he seemed to be slightly under the influence of stimulants. It is said that he had, within a few days, decided upon going to a Western town to engage in the pursuit of his profession. When he found that his wife could not accompany him he deliberately shot her through the left ear, and then killed himself. The Coroner impaneled a jury, but the inquest was postponed until Monday morning. The body of Miss Howell was taken to her father's house, and Parkhurst's to Dr. Kasson's house, who is a distant relative.

A note from Parkhurst was found on Miss Howell's body requesting an interview. It is evident that both had agreed to die together, as their friends would not permit them to live together. A note was also found, signed by both, saying they would rather die than live apart. This note ended with the words: "If we have done anything wrong, may God have mercy on our souls."

Miss Howell was a highly respected and estimable young lady. Parkhurst, although, like other young men, having faults, had many friends, and was a favorite among the young men of the village. It is reported that Miss Howell had come from Chrystal Springs, where she had been sojourning, to enact her part in the tragedy. She was seen to enter Parkhurst's room, at the Nichols House, a short time after her return, and he followed. Within 10 minutes from the time they entered the room the report of two pistol-shots was heard. The chamber-maid gave an alarm, and the door of the room was burst open. Reclining on a sofa at one side of the room was the body of Miss Howell. The expression on her face was that of peaceful slumber, and but for a horrible wound behind her left ear none would have realized the terrible fact. Near the foot of the sofa lay the body of Parkhurst on the floor. His features wore a careworn expression, and judging from his position death was not instantaneous. After shooting Miss Howell he had placed the muzzle of the pistol at his right temple, the ball entering the head at the corner of the eye and coming out under the left ear. On Parkhurst's body was found one letter addressed to his uncle, J. F. Parkhurst, and one to his grandmother, residing in Lawrenceville, Penn. They are to be opened to-morrow.

A BOURBON RALLY OF TWO.

A CALL FOR A GRAND HANCOCK MEETING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, ANSWERED BY TWO MEN.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—In response to an earnest call for a meeting of the Central Hancock and English Club, at the Democratic headquarters last night, only two persons appeared. This lack of interest in the success of the Democratic candidates at the State capital has been a source of much annoyance to the leading statesmen of the party, and has been manifest for some time. The capital Democratic organ, in an editorial this morning, mournfully says: "It is not very creditable to the Democracy of the capital city of Ohio that only two men should turn out to a Democratic rally, and that, too, in the very heart of the city; and it is evidently plain to all who are not totally blind that a good many of our leading Democrats are sore at heart, and are determined to do all that lies in their power to defeat certain candidates on the Democratic State and county tickets at the coming election. The Republicans have already organized Garfield clubs in every ward and township in the city and county, while the Democrats are lukewarm, and are letting the organizing of wards and townships go by default. Our local Democratic head-stones are so jealous of each other that they are bent on allowing no one of their number to take hold of the reins and bring things into some sort of shape for action. If something is not done soon to bring about a harmonious understanding among our Democratic war-horses, the Democratic ticket will be seriously endangered." Perhaps the "reunion" had a depressing effect on the spirits of the Democracy, and it may be necessary for Senator Thurman to reaffirm his admiration for the soldier statesman.

GEN. KILPATRICK IN NEW-JERSEY.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, fresh from his recent campaign labors in Maine, delivered his first speech since his return in his own State, at a meeting in this city, held at the Baptist Bazaar, last evening, Deputy Collector White, of Jersey City, presiding. There was a very large audience present, a large number of prominent Democrats helping to swell the number. The remarks of Gen. Kilpatrick were received with great enthusiasm and were followed with close attention by all. *On Monday evening he will speak at Burlington*, N. J., and on Tuesday morning he will address the soldiers at their encampment at Bordentown, N. J. The labors of Gen. Kilpatrick in Maine have met with remarkable success. He was greeted with enthusiasm by the large gatherings that he addressed in different parts of the State, and gained golden opinions from all who listened to him. It was with reluctance that he was permitted to return to this State, and before leaving he was compelled to give assurance that he would again take the field in Maine. He will return there on the 23d inst., and will continue his work until the day of the September election.

IRISH REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 15.—Judge A. L. Morrison, Chairman; Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, a member of the Irish National Republican Committee, and Gen. Denis F. Burke addressed a large meeting of Irishmen and others at this place last evening. The meeting was a great success, continuing for three hours, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The result will be a large number of converts among the Irishmen here to the Republican Party.

THE MANITOBA RIFLE COMPETITION.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15.—Instructions have been received here by the Customs authorities to admit the American riflemen, with their arms and accoutrements, to attend the competition of the Manitoba Rifle Association, which begins to-morrow.

A CANVASS OF NEW-YORK

REMARKABLE ENTHUSIASM AMONG REPUBLICANS.

THE PARTY OF THE STATE SATISFIED WITH ITS CANDIDATES AND UNITED IN THEIR SUPPORT—NO UNION SOLDIERS WHO WILL VOTE FOR HANCOCK—MANY LIFE-LONG DEMOCRATS WON OVER TO THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE.

Letters received by THE TIMES from 34 of the 58 counties in this State, outside of New-York and Kings, present a strikingly impartial review of the political situation. The correspondents from whom these come are gentlemen who are capable of forming accurate opinions of the events of the day as they observe them. Many of these gentlemen are prominent members of the communities in which they live, and some have a reputation throughout the State. That they have given a fair and unprejudiced statement of the sentiment in their respective neighborhoods no one who reads their letters will doubt.

From all sections of the State come words of good-will and encouragement for the Republican standard-bearers, and as each section is represented in the correspondence it is a good indication of the results that may be expected at the November elections. The situation in nearly all of the Hudson River counties is given fully and comprehensively; the section between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers is represented by Sullivan County; the Southern tier by Broome, Steuben, and Tioga; Western New-York by Erie, Niagara, Genesee, and Livingston; the Lake Ontario border by Orleans, Oswego, Monroe, and Jefferson; Northern New-York by St. Lawrence and Franklin; while the sentiment of the great central section is represented by Chenango, Cortland, Fulton, Herkimer, Madison, Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, and Seneca. In all of these the Republican Party is united in support of Garfield and Arthur, and nowhere is there any talk of bolting or scratching. The loud boast of the Democrats that Gen. Hancock would capture the soldier vote is refuted in every instance, and it is made evident that the large majority of political converts this year will be accessions to the Republican ranks. In all the counties from which returns have come a large vote is expected, and from all comes the prediction that Garfield and Arthur will receive a much more solid support and larger majorities than did Hayes and Wheeler in 1876.

ALBANY COUNTY.

A SOLID REPUBLICAN VOTE AND A DECREASED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY PREDICTED.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—So far as I have been able to ascertain party lines will be closely drawn this Fall. The military record of Gen. Hancock will add little or nothing to his party vote. Occasionally a Democrat is found who says he is not going back on his record, and that he will not vote for Hancock. Gen. Garfield will receive the solid Republican vote of this county, and in this I include the "scratchers" and others who have at various times "sulked" and manifested dissatisfaction with the Republican Party. If I am not greatly in error there are a number of business men in this city whose sympathies are with the Democratic Party, but who are so well satisfied with the present administration of the financial affairs of the Government, and who dread a change—a change that would bring they know not what—that they will vote for Garfield.

A local division exists among the Republicans of this county, the outgrowth of an arbitrary exercise of power by the "machine," which has been increasing year by year, and which culminated in the "snap primaries" for the election of delegates to the last Republican State Convention, the history of which is well known. The failure of that body to settle the difficulty has resulted in creating two separate organizations, each claiming to be regular. Since the Chicago Convention efforts have been made to reconcile the difference, and to secure one efficient organization, but so far without success. This can be done without sacrificing the principles of any one, and undoubtedly will be.

The vote of this county last Fall was: Robinson, 15,976; Kelly, 2,695; Cornell, 14,505; Greenback, 1,091; total, 34,267. A fair estimate of the vote this year is: Robinson and Kelly received 18,671; increase of Democratic vote, say, 200; total, 18,871; deduct Republicans and scratchers who voted for Robinson, 500, leaving 18,371; Cornell received 14,505; increased Republican vote, say, 1,800; add Republicans and scratchers who voted for Robinson, 500; total, 16,805; Greenback vote, 1,000; estimated vote, 36,176; Democratic majority, 1,566.

BROOME COUNTY.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 13.—The political outlook in Broome County is most encouraging, and a larger Republican majority than has been given before in eight years is expected. The voters who lean toward Republicanism lean clear over and clear into the party, and are earnestly at work. One convert in this city is a wealthy manufacturer, and a representative man among the religious element, he being a chief man in the Congregational Church. The morning after the nominations were made, THE TIMES's correspondent found him really enthusiastic over the result. He said the Chicago Convention had done "gloriously," and brought about just what he had prayed for. This gentleman "works as he prays," and will vote the same way. In this, also, he is a representative of a very large class, not only in his Church, but in the other Churches. The floating voters, as far as they can be classed, are largely with the Republicans.

Not a Republican soldier, as far as I have been able to learn by personal observation and inquiry, will vote for Gen. Hancock; but an energetic pension agent here informs me that a good many Democratic soldiers will vote for Garfield. They are Democratic, but do not exactly fall in with the idea of treating loyal and rebel soldiers just alike. Their pensions are not forthcoming promptly. They learn that Congress, under control of the Democrats, has blocked the Pension Office business, so that their cases will not be reached in 10 or 12 years yet, and they associate this misfortune to them with the rebel Brigadiers in Congress.

There is a live and enthusiastic Republican club in Binghamton which starts off with a large membership, and will be ready in great force for the Fall demonstrations. Among its members is Mr. James H. Barnes, who represented the Democrats as President of our Common Council in 1876, and the same year he was Democratic candidate for member of Assembly. Mr. Barnes says that now we are fairly out of the panic, his business is good, and he shall vote to keep it good. There are quite a number of business Democrats here who have well earned the reputation of being good, candid citizens, who are doing nothing at all in the campaign, which is the next thing to declaring for Garfield. Upon these facts a large increase to the usual Republican majority may safely be predicted.

Another item in the political situation should not be overlooked. We have a good many colored "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The colored vote with us is of some importance, as well as the colored vote South. Appearances seem to indicate that more colored Republicans will vote in Binghamton for Garfield this Fall than will vote in the whole State of Alabama, for in Binghamton there will be a "free ballot and fair count." Last Fall enough colored men split off to form a Robinson club. This year they are solid for the Republican candidates.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

NO DISAFFECTION IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS—ACTIVE WORK IN PROGRESS.

NORWICH, Aug. 11.—The campaign work in this county is proceeding satisfactorily, and is, I believe, in very much better condition than it was four years ago at this time. This is an agricultural county, and, of course, the harvest now occupies the attention of the mass of the people. Still, in almost every section of the county, the preparatory work is going on prosperously. Garfield clubs are being organized, banners ordered, and glee clubs are practicing. I have made a point of ascertaining the condition of the parties in the various towns in the county, and thus far am unable to learn of any disaffection whatever in the Republican ranks. All will support Garfield as heartily as they would have supported their first choice. Such persons as "Hancock Republicans" are unknown here. Early in the canvass a few Republicans expressed a wavering in that direction, and their names have been heralded as converts to the shoulder-strap party; but more mature deliberation has convinced them that it is better to fight the battle to the end, and to-day they are among the real Garfield workers. On the other hand, very many business and laboring men, who have not voted the Republican ticket for several years, now openly proclaim their intention to do so this Fall, and have enrolled themselves as members of the Garfield clubs. Among this class are found honest Democrats, Greenbackers, and Prohibitionists. In addition to these, there are a few Democrats who do not like the change of front, and make no secret that their present intention is to "winter their votes" rather than cast them for a uniformed figure-head, who has not the courage in his letter of acceptance to declare his principles.

The fight here will be a hard one. The hungry Bourbons want offices, and they will do all they can to obtain them, and in this view of the case the Democrats will infuse a great deal of enthusiasm into the canvass; but they will be met by the stalwarts of Chenango, as they have for the last 20 years. The Central Campaign Club of this village has a membership of over 200, which will be more than doubled before November. The President is B. Gage Berry, editor of the *Telegraph*, and he has an able corps of assistants. Good clubs have already been organized at Sherburne, Guilford, Mount Afton, and Bainbridge, and others will soon be organized. The full vote of the county will be cast, and will compare favorably with that of 1876, though many who voted for Tilden then will vote for Garfield now. The uncertain element consists of the Greenbackers. How large a vote they will be able to draw is yet a conundrum. The leaders appear sanguine of holding up, but their ability to do so is seriously doubted. I hardly believe they will poll more than two-thirds of their vote of last Fall, and possibly not more than one-half of it. Chenango will do her full share toward carrying the State for Garfield and Arthur this Fall.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

UNUSUAL INTEREST IN CAMPAIGN WORK—THE USUAL REPUBLICAN MAJORITY EXPECTED.

HOMER, Aug. 13.—The political situation in Cortland County is beginning to be interesting. Republican campaign clubs have already been formed in nearly every town, and the number of voters joining them indicates an unusual interest. As compared with 1876, it is certain that much greater interest is manifested at this stage of the campaign than then. So far, I do not hear of a single Republican who proposes to support Hancock, while there are many Democrats who are not especially warm toward Hancock. The Republicans here are moving in complete harmony, all local differences being dropped, and I think that substantially the same state of affairs exists with the Democracy. Indications are good to expect that the Republican vote will exceed that of last year by at least 700, and that our majority will not differ greatly from that of 1876, when it was nearly 1,400.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNITY AND BOURBON BICKERINGS—A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CERTAIN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13.—The political situation in Dutchess County is full of hope for the Republican Party, and there is every reason to suppose that the vote this Fall for the Republican candidates will exceed the vote of 1876, when Hayes received 9,001 and Tilden 9,168. Last year the vote stood 9,155 for Cornell, 7,658 for Robinson, and 873 for Kelly. This made Cornell's majority over Robinson 1,502, and it is confidently expected that the Republicans will hold that figure for Garfield. The reasons for believing so are that now the Republicans have not a cause for dissension in their ranks, but all the leaders are working in perfect harmony. A splendid organization is also nearly perfected. In this city the Garfield and Arthur club has already over 1,000 members, which is the largest membership ever known in any political organization hereabouts. So it is in proportion in every town in the county, and scores of names are voluntarily added to the lists daily. By the 1st of September the enrollment will be larger than the most sanguine of the Republican leaders contemplate. There is no fuss or parade but everything is hard, solid work, which will tell at the proper time. There is not a single noteworthy case of any Republican intending to vote for Hancock, in this city or county. In daily travels along the Hudson of a hundred miles or more, on boats and on cars, where familiar faces from Hudson River towns and cities are seen, conversations show that the idea that there are Republicans who intend to vote for Hancock is absurd. A hundred different Republicans have been asked the question, and not one has been found thus far who says he intends to vote for Hancock, or who knows of any Republican in his district who will. Add to this gratifying intelligence another fact. There are serious dissensions among the Democracy here. There are two wings—one of which is headed by Cyrus Swan and James H. Seaman, and the other by John O'Brien, a member of the Democratic State Committee, and E. B. Osborne, editor of the *Daily Press*—and the dissatisfaction extends to every town in the county. The Swan-Seaman wing will do their utmost to get the Hon. John O. Whitehouse to consent to take the nomination for Congress against the Hon. John H. Ketcham. In his present frame of mind the Hon. John O. Whitehouse will positively refuse. Should he however consent, and eat the nomination, the Democratic Party in this county, now badly demoralized, will be rent asunder, for the *Daily Press and Telegraph*, the organ of the old-line Democrats, will bolt. John O'Brien's candidate for Congress is Mr. Rives, of New-Hamburg, who he says will run, but in all probability he will not be nominated. The fact is, the Democrats hereabout are howling for a money candidate, and if one cannot be found who will be willing to turn his pockets inside out, the Democrats will let the whole thing go by default. Those who are available as candidates remember John O. Whitehouse's terrible campaign, when it cost him nearly $150,000 to get elected to Congress, and shrink from the ordeal. Whoever is nominated there will be bickerings and criminations within the Democratic ranks against which will be hurled the solid and compact Republican vote.

In all probability the Republican vote this Fall will exceed the votes of 1876 and 1878 by 200 or 300, and possibly 400, which will be due in the main to the influx of mechanics since the hard times, as all the manufactories in the county (and there are many of them) are, and have been, running on full time for a year or two, and my information shows that the majority of the mechanics have joined Garfield and Arthur clubs. The outlook hereabout is certainly cheering, and quiet, hard work is being done for the cause every hour, and every day the enthusiasm increases.

ERIE COUNTY.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR—A LARGE MAJORITY ASSURED.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—I believe it is safe to say that at this stage of the canvass the prospect never looked brighter for a full Republican vote and a large majority in Erie County than it does this year. Every Republican one meets seems to be zealous for success. This does not refer to politicians, but to men of all classes, including business men, professional men, working men, and farmers. A prominent business man here, who usually takes only a slight interest in politics, told me yesterday that he believed Garfield would get a larger majority in Erie County than had been given for any Republican for years. "The reason I think so," said he, "is that so many men have told me they were going to work for him who have never done more than to vote, and have often omitted that duty in former years." I know that there is a good deal of this kind of talk. One hears it at the clubs, in the street cars, and wherever men talk politics.

A good deal of activity has also been manifested in preparing for the campaign. Clubs have been organized in all the wards in the city, and there is also a central campaign club, composed of the ambitious young Republicans of the city, with a large membership. It includes many good speakers, and will do active and effective work in the campaign. The "Young Scratchers'" organization here, formed before the Chicago Convention to oppose Grant and Blaine, and having the names of 70 Republicans on its list, has disbanded, and all the members are interesting themselves in Garfield's election. Most of them have joined the ward clubs and are very zealous supporters of the ticket.

No Republican here, whether soldier or civilian, has yet been heard from who will support Hancock, nor do Republicans claim any Democratic support for Garfield. If there are any changes, they are likely to be among Democrats who are satisfied with the present business prosperity, and do not want to risk a change.

There is no division among Republicans here so far as the national ticket is concerned, and if there should be divisions over local nominations they will not hurt the national ticket. Erie County has only a Congressman, a Sheriff, and a District Attorney to elect this year, so that a large share of attention will be concentrated on the national ticket, in any event. The Democrats are also united, and, as they do not expect to succeed locally, there is no reason why they should not be. The managers of the party here were Tilden men, and whatever enthusiasm they have for Hancock is manufactured.

It is very difficult to make an estimate of the probable vote in figures. But, considering the growth of the city of Buffalo and County of Erie, as shown by the census, and the general satisfaction felt with the Republican ticket and the ready acceptance of the Democratic ticket, I have no doubt it will be much larger than ever before. The feeling among Republicans four years ago was one of languor compared to what it is now. Last year there was much positive dissatisfaction with the Republican ticket, and hundreds of Republicans did not vote. Yet the total vote of Erie County in 1876 was 39,779, of which the Republicans cast 20,237, and in 1879 the total vote was 38,070, of which Cornell received 20,080; Robinson, 17,095; Kelly, 336; Lewis, 512, and Mears, 75. I believe there is a fair prospect that the vote this year will approximate 45,000, and that fully 25,000 will be cast for Garfield and Arthur.

ESSEX COUNTY.

GENERAL PROSPERITY AND OPPOSITION TO A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

CROWN POINT, Aug. 13.—The people of this county are all busily at work and reasonably prosperous. Our great industry is the mining of iron ore and its manufacture. There is not an idle furnace in the whole Champlain region, and our mines are worked to nearly their full capacity. The farmers are getting good prices for all their products at their very doors, and all classes share in the general activity and prosperity. All this is felt to be largely due to the Republican Party, and we do not want a change. Gen. Hancock undoubtedly is a fine gentleman and accomplished soldier, but there is not enough sweetness in him to sugar-coat the record of the Democratic Party, North and South, and we do not propose to exchange general prosperity for any such subterfuge. There are no desertions from our ranks. On the contrary, many Democrats of four years ago strongly favor the election of Garfield and Arthur. A very thorough organization is being perfected, and Essex County may be assuredly relied on for 1,600 Republican majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

NO REPUBLICAN DEFECTIONS—THE USUAL BIG MAJORITY EXPECTED FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

MALONE, Aug. 13.—About all that can be said of the political outlook here is that extended inquiry fails to reveal more than one well-known Republican in all the county—and he never took any part in politics and will not this year except to vote—who favors Hancock. Nor are there to exceed two or three others, neither well known nor influential, who at all incline that way, and these are more likely to swing into line in the end than they are to keep out of it. On the other hand, I can count 10 or a dozen men in this town alone who supported Tilden in 1876, who are now members of our Garfield and Arthur club, or are outspoken in support of the Republican ticket. One or two of them are men who have been prominent in Democratic councils. Nevertheless, the Democrats seem more aggressive and active than I have ever before known them to be. I say "seem," for their present course is different from that of 1876. Then it was a still hunt; now it is a campaign of sound and fury. Shrewd politicians will doubt if the latter method is calculated to prove as efficient as the former.

The Republican vote will be considerably larger this year than it was last. How it will compare with 1876 I cannot say. Franklin County then polled a larger vote in proportion to its population than any other County in the State. Its population has increased over 1,000 since then, and we mean that there shall be no voters left at home on the 2d of November, and that the Republicans shall get at least their share of the increase. We do not expect to repeat our remarkable majorities of 1876 and 1879, which were due in large measure, first, to Democratic defections to Greenbackism, and secondly, to Democratic demoralization; but we do expect to give our usual Presidential majority of, say, 1,100 or 1,200. To sum up the Republican situation in a single sentence, there is no Republican dissatisfaction, and there are Republican enthusiasm, energy, and thorough, systematic organization and work. We desire no better outlook.

Vice-President Wheeler means to contribute his full share to the prosecution of the campaign. He has already spoken once in Malone, and also to a Republican mass-meeting with Senator Edmunds and Gen. Woodford at St. Albans, Vt., on Thursday. He will speak as often during the campaign as his health will permit.

FULTON COUNTY.

THE REPUBLICANS UNITED AND MORE ACTIVE THAN USUAL.

GLOVERSVILLE, Aug. 13.—The Republican Party of this county is perfectly united, and the nominations for President and Vice-President give excellent satisfaction. The work of organization is farther advanced than usual so early in the campaign. Garfield and Arthur clubs have been formed in Gloversville, Johnstown, and in several other towns in the county. In the two villages named above clubs of first voters have been organized. In Gloversville the club already numbers nearly 150. These are young men who have never voted at a Presidential election. They will be an important aid in the campaign. Much the larger portion of the young men in this county will vote the Republican ticket. The "Boys in Blue" are

also organizing, and will constitute an important auxiliary force.

No noteworthy changes from one party to the other have taken place here since the nominations were made. The changes have been of men of little influence, and in number not unfavorable to the Republican Party. A few more of those who voted for Greeley in 1872, I think, will come over and vote with us. The Republican majority on the Electoral ticket in this county in 1876 was 273. We think it will reach at least 400 this year. Cornell's majority in the county last Fall over the combined vote of Robinson and Kelly was 240; but the total vote of the county last Fall fell far short of the total vote of 1876. We expect this Fall a small increase in the total vote of 1879. In conversing with leading Republicans, I find there is a general disposition to favor such local nominations as will strengthen the Presidential ticket. We are keenly sensible of the vital importance of the pending canvass, and this county can be relied on to contribute its full share toward carrying the State for Garfield and Arthur.

JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 14.—The prospects for the Republican Party in Fulton County are very bright. In every town and village Garfield and Arthur clubs are organizing and preparing for active work. The Republicans of Johnstown, who were first in the field, a few days ago flung to the breeze a magnificent banner with the portraits of their candidates. Republican clubs of "first voters" have been started in Gloversville and Johnstown, the former numbering 125 and the latter upward of 100 men. The "First Voters" Club of Johnstown are busily engaged in forming a drum corps and military company for parades, and a glee club, with the intention of making a tour of Fulton and adjoining counties during the campaign. The officers of the club, as selected at their meeting on Wednesday night last, are: Dewitt C. Moore, President; George E. Dunham, Secretary; William McKie, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five of the most prominent young men in the village in business and professional life. To use a familiar phrase, "everything is booming," and the campaign is growing livelier every day, to the great disgust and dismay of the followers of Hancock.

GENESEE COUNTY.

A LARGE MAJORITY CERTAIN—NO REPUBLICANS GOING OVER TO THE BOURBONS.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13.—The Republicans of Genesee County are a unit. We have yet to hear of a single Republican who will vote for Hancock, while it is claimed that there are a few Democrats who announce their intention to support Garfield. All Republicans are harmonious in their workings throughout the county, and there are active organizations in most of the towns; the outlook is most favorable. The majority for Garfield in this county will be as large as that given to any candidate for the past six years.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

BOURBON DISSATISFACTION AND REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM—A GOOD REPUBLICAN MAJORITY PREDICTED.

HERKIMER, Aug. 13.—I have taken considerable pains to ascertain, both by observation and inquiry, how the nominations of the two parties are received by the voters of this county. As to the nomination of Garfield and Arthur, I have yet to hear of a Republican who does not fully approve the action of the Chicago Convention. The best of feeling prevails, both among those denominated "politicians" or "machine men," including Mr. Conkling's friends, and the rank and file. Many who, during the last two Presidential campaigns, took no active part, express themselves as ready for work. In 1876 a certain class, including many active workers, gave Hayes and Wheeler only cold support. Others who were without strong political preferences, but attached nominally to the Republican organization, feeling the effect of poor returns both for capital and labor, deemed a change worthy of trial. The increased business prosperity, the settled condition of the national finances, and other causes have wrought a change which, it is safe to predict, will cause a fuller vote and more enthusiastic support of Republican principles and nominations.

Among the Democrats such good feeling does not prevail. The leaders attempt to put on a brave front and predict success, but doubts even of securing the Electoral vote of this State are admitted by observant members of the party. The differences between Tammany Hall and the Tilden wing of the party affect the condition of the party here. Some who supported Kelly last Fall declare they will not support the ticket unless Tammany is recognized as the regular organization in New-York City. The nomination of Hancock at first created a decided "boom" in his favor, but its proportions grow less as his utter lack of record, except as a military leader, and the uncertainty of his position upon many questions of national importance, become known. As to English, no one professes any admiration for his record and position, and he is a weight to the ticket.

In 1876 the Republican ticket received 3,960 votes; the Democratic, 5,219; scattering, 108; Republican plurality, 754. Last year, taking the vote on State Controller as the least fluctuating, it stood: Republican, 5,468; Democratic, 4,341; Greenback, 188; Prohibition, 129; Kelly Democratic, 211; Republican plurality, 1,125. Owing to the increase of population and the full vote probable this Fall, there will be upward of 12,000 votes cast in the county. Of these, I think it is safe to predict a plurality of from 1,500 to 1,800 for the Republican nominees, this prediction being based upon the present outlook.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR SURE OF 3,000 MAJORITY.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 13.—There has not been a time since the war when the Republicans of Jefferson County were more thoroughly interested in the work of a political campaign than they are at this time. Men who have never before taken any interest in politics are now active. The political sentiment of every school district in the county has been taken by trustworthy men, and the result is very flattering indeed. It shows that Garfield and Arthur's vote will be at least 1,000 more than was cast for Hayes in 1876. There is not a single district in the county that does not show more Garfield men than there were votes cast for Hayes. This result comes partially from the fact that a few in every district voted for Tilden four years ago, and many of them supported Robinson last Fall. I am unable to hear of any Republicans who will vote for Hancock. So far as I can learn, they are as a unit for Garfield, while occasionally a Garfield Democrat is reported.

I have talked with such prominent men as Senator Winslow, Assemblyman Skinner, ex-Member of Congress Bagley, Mr. Brockway, of the *Times*, Edward M. Yates, Christopher A. Holden, Joseph Mullin, Jr., Mayor Taggart, John M. Carpenter, Hannibal Smith, and others, and they all say that the enthusiasm displayed by all classes of Republicans in the support of Gen. Garfield is really astonishing. "Why," said Mr. Skinner, "there was a Garfield pole-raising out in the country the other day, at a four corners where there was nothing but a cheese factory, yet there was a large crowd present, made up of the Republican farmers for miles around. The Democracy have made several attempts to raise poles and get out crowds, yet they have not had an audience this far—even in the villages—as large as the one that assembled at the cheese factory. There are now about 30 Garfield and Arthur clubs in the county, and a more earnest and enthusiastic lot of workers you never saw."

From the best information I can gather from conversations with the active workers in different parts of the county, I have faith that the Republican majority in this county this Fall will be about 3,000. In 1878, the majority for Hayes was 2,120, while last Fall Gov. Cornell's majority was only 1,866. The Republicans in this section are all confident that Garfield and Arthur will carry the State. On the other hand, the Democrats are not quite as sanguine of success as they were four weeks ago.

The Congressional nomination for this district (Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer) has not been made, neither have the Assembly nominations. It is generally conceded, however, that the Hon. Warner Miller, of Herkimer, will be renominated for Congress, not that he has been a Representative who deserves renomination for efficient services, but purely because it is the custom of the district to renominate. The Republicans of this section are not for Miller, but under the circumstances they will cheerfully submit to his renomination. Without doubt he will be renominated, and will receive almost a unanimous support of the party at the polls.

In the First Assembly District Mr. Skinner will be renominated for member without doubt. He has represented the district at Albany for four years, during which time he has won for himself a reputation that any young man might be proud of. He is an active worker, and is of great service to the party in this section. In the Second District there are several prominent Republicans mentioned in connection with the nomination. The district is at present represented by John D. Ellis, Democrat. The Democrats concede that there will be no chance for Ellis or any other Democrat this year.

LEWIS COUNTY.

THE FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN A UNIT FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINEES.

LOWVILLE, Aug. 13.—Largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, our voters—at least the greater number of them—are just now busy on their farms, but everything indicates that as soon as the season's harvest labors are finished the Republicans of this rural county will promptly open an active and earnest campaign in behalf of Garfield and Arthur. Entire harmony exists in the party, and no one has yet been able to find a Republican who proposes to cast his ballot for Hancock and English, while here and there will be found some Democrats who will support in a quiet way Garfield and Arthur. They are not the blatant, noisy class of Democrats, but men who read and understand the danger to the business interests of the country by intrusting to their party the administration of our national affairs for the next four years. General prosperity and the present high prices of butter, cheese, and all kinds of farm produce, are arguments in favor of letting "well enough alone," which they fully understand, and will invite our Republican farmers and business men to vigorous efforts in behalf of the Republican ticket during the Autumnal canvass. As compared to the campaign of four years ago, there is a better feeling on the part of Republicans all over the country, and thorough organization will be made on behalf of the Republican ticket. The Democratic leaders in this county bear no particular love for each other, and this feeling exists to some extent among the friends and followers of each, but they will doubtless pull together in the main for their ticket generally, but do some cutting on their local nominees, which must necessarily somewhat affect their vote. Taken all in all, the outlook for the Republican cause is decidedly favorable, and will be aided by an earnest and aggressive campaign.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

THE REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS AND FARMERS UNITED AND DETERMINED TO GIVE GARFIELD A BIG MAJORITY.

DANSVILLE, Aug. 13.—In 1860, with a total vote of 6,499 in Livingston County, the Republican majority was 4,917; in 1864, with a total of 6,183, the Republican majority was 1,097; in 1868, with a total of 6,988, the Republican majority was 1,858; in 1872, with a total of 8,409, the Republican majority was 1,404; in 1876, with a total of 9,540, the Republican plurality was 1,063, and Republican majority 204. It will be noticed that the total vote of 1876 was exceptionally large, and that the majority for Hayes was within four votes as large as that received by Lincoln in 1864. We can hardly expect to poll a larger total this year than in 1876, but we have reason to hope for a larger Republican majority, for whatever may have been the unanimity of action among Republicans four years ago, the fact is that they are more earnest this year, while they are as united and confident as in 1868. There are no defections anywhere in the county, and those who went off with Greeley in 1872, and have since acted more or less closely with the Democratic Party, are practically all with us this year, which was not the case in 1876. One notable case of this class is that of an old Surgeon in the Army, who voted for Greeley in 1872 and was the Democratic nominee for Senator in this district in 1876. He is now an enthusiastic worker for Garfield, and will influence many of his old comrades to work with him. Speaking of the soldier element impels me to state a fact patent to the most casual observer—that while Democratic soldiers are wavering or silent, the veterans who have never left the Republican ranks since they served there so faithfully in 1860-65 as soldiers, are more interested and enthusiastic in this campaign than in any other since the memorable Grant campaigns. They repel with indignation any suggestion that they may possibly vote for Gen. Hancock. "What!" said a veteran to me last week, "vote with the Democrats because they have nominated Hancock? I enlisted in the Army because I wished to help save the Union. It is too soon to ask me to join those who banded to destroy it. I starved in Libby, at Belle Isle, and at Andersonville. It is too much to expect me to desert my fellow-sufferers to fellowship with those who mocked us. It is for them to come to us and not for us to go to them." Yet far be it from me to promote or prolong any sectional feeling. I will doff the blue when they doff the gray, and we will clasp hands as citizens of one common country when they will agree to abide by the decisions of the war. But don't ask me to vote for Hancock while his legions wear the gray." This is the sentiment of every true soldier, and it is one which will grow stronger as the campaign goes on. The farmers, too, are taking an unusual interest in this campaign, and in their homes, at the grocery, the Post Office, and wherever they meet for an hour they earnestly discuss the questions of the day. This argues well for the result, for the more thoroughly and intelligently the principles of the two parties are compared the greater is the hope of Republican triumph. While there is no open division in the Democratic ranks in this county more marked than in recent previous years, the ill-feeling begotten by local rivalries, and the disgust prevalent among the more reputable Democrats by the elevation of an objectionable politician of this town to the leadership of the Democracy of the State, bode no good to the Democratic vote in this county.

United and in earnest, the Republicans of Livingston expect to give a good report this year, and to this end we shall faithfully work to the close of the campaign.

MADISON COUNTY.

A CHEERING PROSPECT—THE REPUBLICANS SOLID AND THE BOURBONS DISGUSTED.

HAMILTON, Aug. 13.—It is rather early in the campaign to give a very definite opinion as to the political outlook, but from the sources of information I have I think the situation in old Madison is cheering for the Republicans. So far as I know, the canvass of no town has been completed; but so far as it has been made, it shows very satisfactory results. There are no scratchers here; every one who has been a Republican within the last eight years is a Republican now, and gives his best efforts to Garfield and Arthur. Every Republican is pleased with the ticket. No matter what his preferences were before the Convention, his first choice now is Garfield and Arthur. So far as my knowledge extends, there is only one man who claims to be a Republican who will vote for Hancock, and that single exception has not voted the Republican ticket but once in five years. In my immediate neighborhood I do know of changes from the Democratic side to the Republican, but who they are and in what numbers it would not be policy to state at this time; suffice it to say that they are sufficient to give high hopes to the Republicans. The Republicans of this section were never better united, and the situation appears more as it did before the Liberals followed Horace Greeley in his raid for the Presidency than ever before. There is a small adherence to the Greenback heresy, but it is much less than in former years, and will, I think, rather help than hurt the Republicans. Expect a good report from Madison County.

MONROE COUNTY.

THE USUAL REPUBLICAN MAJORITY AN ASSURED THING.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 13.—Monroe County is not yet very much excited concerning politics. The nominations of the Republican Party are acceptable to the masses, both to those who wanted Gen. Grant and to those who preferred the other names prominent before the Chicago Convention. The nominations were well. They are more popular to-day than they were when made. When Hancock's nomination was made many of his old soldier boys, in the delight of the hour at the honor given their old chief, declared they would vote for him. Some of them have joined the Hancock ranks, although they thoroughly condemn the history of the party which he represents. The number, however, is not large, nor has it had any effect on the canvass thus far. All the indications are that there will be a thorough canvass of the county, and that fully as large a vote as was cast in 1876 for Hayes will be given to Garfield. It is impossible to say now just what the vote will be, but the Republican leaders are confident that Monroe will stand up to her old Republican majority. When the canvass is thoroughly begun more definite data can be secured. Chairman Van Dake, of the County Committee, reports everything harmonious, clubs forming in every town, and no lack of indications that with faithful work the party will win all it strives for. The Working Men and Greenbackers have made no demonstrations yet, but it is believed most of their vote will go to the Republican ticket. The most notable defection from the ranks of the Democrats yet announced is that of the Hon. A. B. Lamberton, who was the Democratic contestant for the Congressional chair now occupied by the Hon. John Van Voorhis. His letter announcing his secession was printed in THE TIMES of July 28. The Democratic Party is seemingly—in the hope of spoils—a unit, but the bond is so feeble that a thorough defeat this Fall will shatter it and set the factions "all by the ears" again. There are almost no indications that any change of votes this Fall will enhance the Democratic prospects in this county.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

A CLOSE STRUGGLE PREDICTED, RESULTING IN A MAJORITY FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

LOCKPORT, Aug. 13.—Although in this county the political campaign has not yet been fairly entered upon, yet sufficient has occurred to make a good forecast of the result possible. The first and most striking indication to the eye of the experienced observer is the perfect and absolute union of the Republican Party for this campaign, the like of which has not been seen in Niagara since 1863. Those who are acquainted with the desperate factional struggles which for the last ten years have torn the party in this county, dissipated its voting strength, and divided its counsels will heartily agree with me in the assertion that the present union of that party is the most important factor in any intelligent estimate of the result here in November.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that something like the same state of things prevails in the Democratic ranks. The nomination of Hancock has apparently united the Tilden men and the Kelly men of last Fall, and it would be idle to deny that one of the heaviest Democratic votes recorded is to be polled this Fall in Niagara County. Nor can it with truth be said that, so far, either side has been able to publish any important accessions from the other. Putting aside a few sticks of political doodwood, as to whose drift some noise has been made, it can be said that party lines are unbroken, and that therefore the struggle in Niagara will surpass in vigor and intensity any political conflict of the last 20 years.

These statements—which are intended to embrace an exact and unprejudiced view of the situation—make it at once manifest that no comparison with the result in 1879 or 1878 is possible. In 1879, the total vote was 6,609, of which Cornell had 4,093, Robinson 2,003, and Kelly 573, with the remainder thrown away between Greenback and Prohibition nonsense. Not only in that year were the Democrats divided as never before, but a large part of the Kelly vote was thrown directly for Cornell. In 1878, the shoe was on the other foot. Although the Canal ring was hostile to Tilden, the Democratic boom in his favor was immense, and the Ring suitably submitted. The cry of reform deluded very many Republicans into voting directly for Tilden. The nomination of Hayes was never popular here, and under ordinary and favorable circumstances would have evoked no enthusiasm. But, to add to Republican distraction and Democratic union, the mad determination of a present State officer to force himself upon the Republican Party for a third term in this Congressional district created a revolt; the district was thrown away, and Tilden had in the county 315 majority. The total vote was 11,455—a full vote, which cannot be much exceeded this year. It will thus clearly appear that the campaign of 1878 gives no facts which will assist the judgment as to the issue of the present campaign.

No estimate of the situation here would be complete without taking into account one element of political strength that is of great importance, and that is now being assiduously courted by both parties. I refer to the soldier vote, numbering over a thousand in the county, and which would easily hold the balance of power if united. The statement may appear strange, almost inexplicable, to those unacquainted with the mysteries of Niagara County politics that the Republican Party has never labored to attach this vote to itself, but such is the truth. The whole truth is still more astonishing. The local leaders have exhibited not only indifference, but decided opposition to the political claims of the soldiers. In only two or three instances have the latter been permitted to be nominated when there was a fair chance of election, and more than once have the soldier nominees of the party been deliberately sacrificed at the polls by Republican politicians. So notorious are these things here that they have passed into local political history. With the Democrats, the opposite policy had prevailed. They have had the sagacity to see, even from 1865, that there was strength in a soldier candidate and an appeal to the soldier vote. They have frequently elected a soldier candidate when all the rest of the ticket went Republican, and in a few memorable instances they have elected such candidates in the teeth of overwhelming odds.

It is high time that the Republicans—especially the leaders—of this county were aroused to the folly, not to say injustice, which has characterized their past action in regard to the political claims of the soldiers. That their course in this matter has driven many zealous soldiers from their ranks, and has chilled the attachment of many more to the party, is undeniable. At present, both parties are in the field in Niagara with earnest appeals to the soldiers, and the organization of Boys in Blue and Hancock clubs is going on all over the county. In this matter the Democrats are exhibiting their usual audacity and boasting of great progress. Their efforts will be zealously counteracted by the Republicans. Taking all these things into account, I predict a lively struggle and a Republican majority. I predict the latter because the time has never yet been in Niagara County when a united Republican Party failed of it, without regard to the question of Democratic union or division. I predict that the vote of Hayes in 1876 will be largely added to, and that Niagara County, which in 1876, for the first time since the formation of the Republican Party, voted for a Democratic Presidential candidate, will this Fall return to her ancient moorings.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS ARE FOR GARFIELD—PROSPECTS OF A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF FROM FOUR TO FIVE THOUSAND.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 13.—The political situation in Onondaga County is full of promise for the Republican Party. While Gen. Garfield was not the choice of any considerable number of the Republicans of the county, who were about equally divided in their preferences for either Grant or Blaine, yet his nomination tended to unite and solidify all elements of the party, and its expression is freely uttered on all hands that it is the best nomination that could have been made. Indeed, there are no evidences of any disaffection whatever in the ranks of the Republicans. Four years ago complaints against the Administration were frequently uttered. The times were hard, men were out of employment, and in many instances unable to obtain work, and the cry was "Anything for a change." The revival of business, the prosperity of the country, and the successful administration of the Government during the past four years, have all tended to allay this feeling, and men of all shades of opinion, and particularly the business men, are thoroughly satisfied with the present condition of affairs, and are content to trust the conduct of the Government for another four years to the guidance of the party which has so successfully conducted it in the past. The independent voters, who, four years ago, clamored for a change, are now earnest in their determination to vote against a change. The present Democratic candidate can advance no claims for the support of the independent voter. The latter regards him merely as a good soldier, nothing more, and there is every reason that the independent voters of Onondaga who supported Tilden will this year support Garfield. I have never seen so many and such unmistakable evidences of a determination to give the Presidential candidate an earnest, vigorous, and enthusiastic support as are apparent among all elements of the Republican Party in Onondaga County to-day. The leaders of the party are working with a will, as if they had personal interests at stake in the campaign, and the rank and file are encouraging them by lending earnest and enthusiastic co-operation. The detail work of the campaign is two months in advance of the work four years ago. Garfield and Arthur clubs are being rapidly organized in every election district in the county, and their organization seems to be the spontaneous work of the people, without any effort on the part of the politicians. Mr. John S. Kenyon, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, to whose intelligent efforts and valuable services is due in a measure the perfection of the Republican organizations in the county, declares that never in his experience has he seen so many evidences of enthusiasm at so early a stage in the canvass. The committee clerks are busy sending out documents which are sought after by the independent and Democratic voters as well as by the Republicans. The Hon. Caroll E. Smith, editor of the *Journal*, the Republican organ of Central New-York, in speaking of the prospects in Onondaga County, said to me: "I am confident that the Republican vote in this county this Fall will be largely in excess of the vote four years ago. The party is thoroughly united, the various leaders of the party are working together harmoniously, and all indications point to Gen. Garfield's receiving a much larger vote than was given to Mr. Hayes. Very many Democrats, business men, will vote for Gen. Garfield in the belief that the best interests of the country demand that the Government shall not be given over to the Democratic Party."

There are no noteworthy cases of change from one party to the other in this county. The indications are that party lines will be pretty closely drawn, with the chances of a gain favoring the Republicans. There is no apparent disaffection among the Democrats, but there is a strong probability that the independent and the temperance vote will be cast for Garfield. The total vote of Onondaga County four years ago was 26,098. Mr. Hayes's majority was 3,706. The indications are that the total vote of the county this year will reach 27,000, and that Gen. Garfield's majority will range from 4,000 to 4,500. If the Republicans carry Indiana, Maine, and Ohio in October by majorities that are emphatic, it is predicted that Onondaga County will give Garfield 5,000 majority in November.

Some opposition has been developed in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District toward the renomination of the Hon. Frank Hiscock for Congress. That gentleman, however, will be renominated, and probably by acclamation. The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord will be renominated for member of Assembly in the First District. The Hon. Henry L. Duguid authorizes me to state that he will not be a candidate for member of Assembly this Fall. Mr. Duguid was the special champion in the Assembly last Winter of the Hepburn Freight bill.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ALL ELEMENTS OF THE PARTY UNITED—HANCOCK'S OLD SOLDIERS SOLID FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

CANANDAIGUA, Aug. 13.—The Republicans of Ontario County have entered on the active work of the campaign this year more promptly, more vigorously, and more harmoniously than in years past. The nomination of Gen. Garfield was, of course, a surprise, but from the enthusiastic demonstration made by the younger elements of the party on the day the news was received to the formal opening of the head-quarters of the Young Men's Republican Club of Canandaigua, on Friday evening of last week, the interest has been growing and the confidence in the success of the party at the polls constantly strengthening. There were wide differences among Republicans here, as elsewhere, pending the action of the Chicago Convention, but the nomination of Gen. Garfield made easy and assured the hearty co-operation of all elements in the work of the campaign, which would hardly have been possible if either of the more prominent candidates had been successful.

The Chicago nominations united the party in Ontario thoroughly. Thus far there are no renegades, though, previous to a recent Bourbon demonstration, it was mysteriously and pompously announced that a gentleman heretofore identified with the Republican Party would address the meeting. But, for some reason as yet unexplained, the great unknown failed to appear, and our curiosity remains ungratified. It seems to be the general opinion that the announcement was merely a clever dodge of the Democratic managers to get out a crowd. However that may have been, there is certainly no Republican of any prominence who is suspected of Democratic affiliation, and the masses of the party are equally steadfast in the faith.

Several of the companies of volunteers that this county contributed to the Union armies were parts of Hancock's famous Second Corps, but I have yet to hear of one of the survivors who proposes to desert the party that sustained and encouraged them in the dark days of 1861-5. They propose to vote as they shot. As one of their number, Capt. P. L. Brown, of the Thirty-third Regiment, said, at the meeting Friday night, they have no word of disparagement or obloquy for their former commander, but they cannot follow him into the camp of their old enemy. On the other hand, while there are perhaps no prominent Democrats who have avowed themselves as purposing to vote for Garfield, it is an open secret that the old war horses of the party here, many of whom were earnestly enlisted for Tilden, are at least indifferent as to the result. Certainly, they did not lend the inspiration of their voice, or even their presence, to the Hancock ratification meeting, and, though they may vote and probably will as their traditions and affiliations require, it is hardly to be expected that they will engage in any very earnest work for the ticket. But while the more prominent in the Democratic ranks will give at least a tacit support to the nominees of their party, there are certainly indications of defection in the ranks. Republican meetings have been attended by many of those who have heretofore been classed as Democrats, but who have not been very closely identified with the party, and the names of several such are already enrolled as members of Garfield and Arthur clubs. A newspaper canvasser, who recently visited the western part of the county, ran across a number of silent, but thinking men who incidentally disclosed the fact that they propose to help perpetuate, for another four years at least, the present order of things. Some of our Democratic merchants and capitalists are also understood to be disinclined to take the risk to commercial and business interests that would attend a Democratic Administration under Southern auspices.

As intimated above, the last in the canvass has thus far been taken by the young men. They exhibit all the earnestness and energy that their fathers did in the thrilling contest of 1856, and their efforts bid fair to secure a more thorough and efficient organization than that of any previous year. In this place, the county seat, they have formed a working club of over 300 members, and have already held half a dozen public meetings. These have been largely attended, the last one being the occasion of the opening of the Republican head-quarters, referred to above. Geneva, East Bloomfield, Naples, Bristol, and other towns, have similar organizations, and within a week or so there will be one in every town in the county.

A careful and, I think, unprejudiced view of the political sentiment that animates the people of Old Ontario in the present canvass justifies me in predicting a larger majority for Garfield and Arthur than was given by the county for the Republican candidates in 1876. Ontario gave Hayes and Wheeler 606 majority, and in 1879 the Republican majority for Governor was 941. It is not likely that the total vote of the county will exceed that of last year; for, although both parties were somewhat demoralized as to their State tickets, the large number of local offices to be filled then insured an earnest percent canvass throughout the county. This year the only changes that will occur in local offices will be those of member of Assembly and Superintendent of the Poor, and we shall, therefore, lack the excitement that always accompanies the canvass of numerous home candidates. However, no effort is to be spared, so far as the Republicans are concerned, to bring out the whole vote of the approaching election, and it is more than probable that the Aggregate Republican vote will be considerably increased over that of 1876. So it will be seen that, everything considered, the Republicans of Ontario have reason for unusual confidence. With their own ranks intact and well organized, and reinforced by the entire body of Independents and young scratchers, and with their enemy weakened and in part indifferent, they are justified in their faith that the count will show they have contributed something more than an even thousand to the grand aggregate majority for Garfield and Arthur.

ORANGE COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN UNITY AND PLENTY OF DEMOCRATIC CONVERTS.

NEWBURG, Aug. 13.—After a careful canvass of this county, which I have made by personally visiting some localities, and from interviews with gentlemen who are well informed in the towns and wards, and after reading several letters from leaders in the election districts, I am convinced that Orange County will do her duty this Fall. In the city of Newburg, there are said to be two Republicans who will vote for Hancock, and their names have been privately quoted among the knowing Democrats as sure for their ticket. One of these, at least, (from his own lips I have it,) I can say will vote for Garfield and Arthur. The other says he is not exactly satisfied with Gen. Arthur. Still, if he votes at all, he will vote the Republican ticket. One leading Democrat, who does not seek notoriety, privately assures me that he will vote for Garfield and Arthur. He has financial interests, and can see in a change nothing but disaster. The Democrats are making loud brags of converts to their side, but it is all brag. At Washingtonville, I am assured that three Greeley Republicans, who supported Tilden, will vote for Garfield and Arthur. At Middletown and Port Jervis there are converts to Garfield and Arthur, but no Republicans are going for Hancock. From other parts of the county favorable accounts come. The Democrats are united in the county, and will endeavor to poll their full vote. The Republicans are alive and are quietly organizing. The Boys in Blue are organizing for thorough work. As compared with four years ago, I can see a decided change in favor of the Republicans. At that time the hard times and Tilden's reform cry took off some of our friends. They are now supporting Garfield. The young vote coming of age is with us largely. The vote of the county will be about 1,600 more than that of 1876, and the gain will favor the Republicans. The latter have not been so united in many years. There seem to be no local bickerings, and it is confidently predicted by all leading Republicans that Old Orange will do her whole duty this Fall.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 13.—The political situation in Orange County is quite satisfactory so far as the Republicans are concerned. We have not been so early in organizing clubs and holding meetings as in some former campaigns; neither have the Democrats. But this work has now been fairly entered upon, and Garfield and Arthur clubs are springing up throughout the county, and the campaign work will soon be in full blast. Our immediate locality, the village of Middletown, which is a manufacturing town of considerable importance, and always gives quite a Republican majority, is usually a pretty noisy and enthusiastic place. But thus far there has been but little stir on the surface. At the preliminary meeting, however, held last week, which we did not expect to be largely attended, we were utterly surprised at the large turn-out and the interest manifested. I have ordered a tent which will seat 1,500 people, which will be kept standing during the campaign, in which to hold meetings. I mention this to show the spirit with which we enter upon the work. I believe in all manufacturing towns like ours the Republicans will do well. The attempt of the Democrats to wheedle and capture the soldier vote by organizing "Hancock Legions," has proved a failure. Its only effect has been to wake up the Republican veteran soldiers, who are organizing clubs of Boys in Blue which far outnumber the Democratic organizations. They are getting none of the soldier voters except those who have usually voted with that party, who are very few in this locality. There are no noteworthy changes from the Republicans to the Democrats so far; indeed I know of none. Nor can I say that there are any Democrats who have openly declared their intention to vote for Garfield. The Republicans never, in my recollection, have been so thoroughly united and so entirely harmonious as they are now in this county. Gen. Garfield's nomination has given unbounded satisfaction. The Democrats also are united and will make a sharp fight. The Republican vote of Orange County will be larger than in the campaign of 1876, and considerably larger than in 1879. It is too early to estimate how much the increase will be, or the proportion of it that the Republicans will get. At present good judges set Orange County down as about an even thing between the two parties.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

TILDEN'S SUPPORTERS DISGUSTED — ALL CLASSES OF REPUBLICANS WORKING HARMONIOUSLY.

ALBION, Aug. 13.—The Republicans of Orleans County have not been so united since 1870 as they are to-day. There is scarcely an instance within my knowledge, and I have taken special pains to ascertain, where a Republican has intimated that he will vote for Hancock. I think we shall gain on the vote of 1876 at least 100 votes. The old Liberal element and the independent vote, both of which have favored "Tilden and reform" to a greater or less extent for the past six years, are now solid for Garfield. We have a few pronounced changes from the Democratic Party to the support of the Republican nominees, and a few Tilden Democrats who are badly soured by the defeat of their favorite, and by the sudden coming to the front of the prominent Kelly managers in this county who are assuming control of the Hancock campaign. I do not count largely on their voting the Republican ticket, but they will not work for Hancock, and will quietly give occasional support to Garfield. There is a deep current of patriotic sentiment setting in with the people against the idea of the rebel element of the Democratic Party getting control of the Government which will rather strengthen as the campaign proceeds. It is the old patriotic spirit, and really stirs all divisions in our own ranks and incites active work for the party. Garfield and Arthur clubs are being organized in every town in the county, and meetings and discussions are taking place. It is the design of our committee to have regular school district organizations. The organization is further advanced than usual at this early stage of the canvass.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

BOTH PARTIES UNITED—AN INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY PROBABLE.

OSWEGO, Aug. 13.—Since the ratification meetings and formation of campaign clubs immediately after the holding of the National Conventions very little active campaign work has been done by either party in this city. In the county many villages and cross-roads have already had Garfield and Arthur pole-raisings, with speeches by local speakers. A good many Republican clubs have also been organized in all parts of the county, and large numbers of voters enrolled. As nearly every town is Republican by a good majority, it is not surprising that the greater part of this kind of work has been done by that party. Thus far fully as much has been accomplished as is usual at this stage of a campaign, but of course no systematic canvass has yet been made. The county, city, town, and ward committees have not yet began active operations. As nearly as can be ascertained without these data, both parties are substantially united in support of their respective candidates. There are no noteworthy cases of Republicans in this vicinity who propose to support Hancock. Not one well-known Republican in the county has gone over to the other side, and when the campaign is fairly opened the party will present a united front and move with solid ranks upon the enemy. The Democratic paper here, which would gladly welcome desertion from the Republican ranks, if there were any, and which keeps open a "convert column" to record such chase, has been unable as yet to give the name of one well-known Republican who proposes to vote for Hancock.

All the indications then for point to the usual Republican majority in Oswego County, which seldom falls below 2,000 and sometimes goes above 3,000. It is too early to make predictions as to prospects of a large or small vote, as compared with previous years. But the vote of this county in Presidential elections, within the past 20 years, has usually been greater, by from 2,000 to 3,000, than that polled at other elections, and, as a rule, the larger the vote the greater the Republican majority. With a good, active campaign the vote of the county will probably equal, if it does not exceed, that of 1876, when the total vote was about 3,800 more than in 1879. There do not appear to be any local causes for divisions in either party.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

THE REPUBLICANS AS LIKELY TO SUCCEED AS THE DEMOCRATS.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The political almanac indicates that Otsego County cannot honestly be regarded as either a Democratic or Republican county. For a number of years following 1860 the Republicans generally carried the county, and it was considered quite as trustworthy as Chenango or Delaware, but with a smaller majority. In the course of time certain politicians, who cared more for their own selfish interests than the welfare of their party, created a rupture that has never been fully healed. While the Republican Party suffered from internal dissaffection, Otsego has never gone over entirely to the Democrats. Still, I am inclined to the opinion that, all conditions being equal, on a general ticket the Democrats are rather more than likely to succeed. The Second Assembly District is good for 100 Republican majority; the First District is, perhaps, Democratic by 300. The present County Judge, Surrogate, and District Attorney are Democrats; the County Clerk and Sheriff and both members of Assembly are Republicans. The Hon. A. Chase has carried the First District for member three consecutive years. It is, however, doubtful whether any other Republican could.

This year finds the Republicans entertaining but one sentiment relative to the Presidential contest. So far as yet developed there is no sign of a break. Not a Republican has declared his intention to vote for another than Gen. Garfield. We have not heard of a single Republican soldier who proposes or even thinks of voting for Gen. Hancock. Of the 35 towns in the county my judgment is, from personal knowledge and the perusal of newspapers, that strong and effective campaign clubs have been organized in at least 30. A feeling of hope pervades the Republican Party, and it is unmistakable that each day solidifies our ranks and brings new courage and enthusiasm.

Judging without undue enthusiasm, and endeavoring to be guided by reason rather than sympathy, I conclude that the Republicans are as likely to carry Otsego County as the Democrats. To say more or less would be claiming too much or conceding too little.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

EARNEST REPUBLICAN WORK—A GOOD MAJORITY FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

BREWSTER, Aug. 13.—There is a most gratifying feeling of satisfaction among all the Republicans of Putnam County. I do not know nor can I learn of any person of any note in the party who fails to support the ticket. In this particular there is a marked improvement over the campaign of 1878, when some of the relics of the Greeley Liberal movement were extant. On the other hand, the Democrats seem pleased (although it sits awkwardly on their shoulders) to have a candidate whose loyalty to the country in 1861 is not questioned. It is a new outlook for them, a luxury in the way of a candidate they had hardly expected that their Southern friends would treat them to. There is a great deal of quiet earnestness in the ranks of the Republican Party here, in increasing distrust of Southern domination, and the full Republican vote will be polled. It is difficult to give any accurate prediction of the vote in November as compared with four years ago. A large reservoir was being built here then, a railroad now. Belden and Denison, one of them a Republican and one a Democrat, were both personally opposed to Tilden, who had endeavored to gain a sham reputation for honesty at their expense. The county is so small, and so liable to be disturbed by Assembly and Congressional nominations—as, for instance, that of Mr. Whitehouse for Congress some years ago—that predictions avail little. With our party as thoroughly united as it is this Fall, with opponents coming into the field with a new issue raised which many of them do not understand, we are sure in putting the Republican majority in Putnam at 500. This would be increased or diminished by judicious or injudicious nominations for county officers. We hope to make no mistakes.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR THE REPUBLICANS IN A TILDEN STRONGHOLD.

TROY, Aug. 13.—Political affairs in this vicinity are quiet. The Republicans have not begun operations, while all that has been done on the Democratic side has been the organization of Hancock and English campaign clubs in nearly all the wards of Troy and in some of the towns of Rensselaer County. The small-fry class of Democratic politicians in this vicinity are strikers. They undertook to organize Hancock clubs immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention, and had themselves made members of the soliciting committees, while they conceded the other offices to Democrats who were not as cunning as they. The only signs of life in the clubs so organized come from the soliciting committees, the members of which have compelled every Democrat of prominence to give something for the cause. It is safe to say that a very small percentage of the contributions will reach the clubs. It is also safe to say that, so far as the organization of campaign clubs is concerned, both parties stand about even, with the advantage to the Republicans that they have not squandered their money by giving it to irresponsible persons.

Troy was always a Tilden stronghold. Four years ago, the Tilden boom started early and lasted late. This year the Hancock boom started early, but was short-lived. For the first time in the history of the city local officers will be elected in November. The Democrats are divided in local affairs, and the outs are so bitter that it would not require great diplomatic skill to induce them to vote the Republican ticket. But the wing of the Democratic Party which is in will have the appointment of all the inspectors of Election and by past experience the Republicans know that the Democrats use the election machinery for all it is worth, and realize that they must work to secure a fair vote and an honest count. The indications are that

candidacy of several prominent citizens, has resulted in the withdrawal of all opposition to the present incumbent, who will doubtless be unanimously renominated. Major Richardson has strengthened both himself and his party by his admirable course in Congress, and he will be returned by a largely increased majority.

The Democracy claim to be equally enthusiastic and confident. The Cincinnati nominations were certainly received with enthusiasm, and there has been a plentiful display of banners and badges, of pole-raising, and confident boasting. All this reminds one of the manufactured enthusiasm of the Greeley campaign of 1872, while the apparent rapid subsidence of the "Hancock boom" augurs a like result. It is noticeable that the Democratic demonstration was greatest at the start, while, on the other hand, the Republican outlook is better every day. The Democracy are evidently disappointed in receiving no soldier recruits. They cannot break the Republican line. They were surprised and chagrined at the magnificent demonstrations of Republican sentiment which honored Garfield's journey through this county and the state. They are also divided among themselves. The Kelly faction, which in this county includes many influential names, has not been cordially welcomed in the Democratic fold. The shabby treatment they have received at the hands of the regulars must greatly impair the efficiency of their local canvass, if it does not affect their Electoral vote.

While there are no notable instances of political conversion, a few changes are reported in various towns, the net result of which is a decided Republican gain. The total vote of the county was about 17,000 last year, and four years ago was 18,663. It may reach 20,000 this Fall. Steuben gave Hayes a majority of 969, but will double that figure for Garfield. Local nominations have not yet been made, but there are no doubts of the election of the county ticket and of a larger Republican majority than the county has given in the last 10 years.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

THE REPUBLICANS EARNEST AND ENTHUSIASTIC—TILDEN'S BAR'L MISSED BY THE BOURBONS.

GREENPORT, Aug. 13.—Suffolk County was decidedly anti-Grant and anti-Tilden in sentiment; therefore, the result of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions was a great relief and gratification to a large majority of both parties, particularly so to the Democrats, who had been sitting on the "ragged edge" for months in fear Tilden would be forced upon them. When they learned that Hancock was their candidate, the nomination was so much better than they had expected, they seemed to think that every man must have the same feeling, and all would join in and hurrah for the unexpected. A few weeks showed the Democrats their mistake, and their situation forcibly recalls that of 1872 after Greeley's nomination. There have been no notable changes in either party, and a personal canvass of the larger part of the county does not show a single man who has ever had any party affiliation that has experienced a "change of heart." In bar-rooms, amid the flow of beer, some floating striker will announce that he is going to vote for Hancock this year, though heretofore a Republican, and the beer is again passed out. On election day these men will vote as they usually do. If there is a soldier who has heretofore voted the Republican ticket who now intends to vote for Hancock, I have not seen or heard of him. They never were more enthusiastic in the Republican cause.

The Republican Party is perfectly united and desperately in earnest. Only three Garfield and Arthur clubs have yet been organized—one in Huntington, one in Babylon, and one in Bay Shore. In the other villages papers have been circulated, many names secured, and all things are ready. It has been deemed best to wait till cooler weather and longer evenings before organizing, and not, like the Democrats, use up all interest before even the skirmish begins. Early in September the army will be organized, and the battle will be opened with a cannonade all along the line, and there will be no cessation until the night of the 2d of November.

In 1876 Suffolk County gave Hayes 85 majority, and Robinson, (Democrat,) for Governor, 215 majority. In 1879 it gave Cornell, for Governor, 80 majority, while for county officers it gave from 1,300 to 1,600 Republican majority, the candidate for Assembly receiving 1,680 majority. The party has a hold now that it will keep. The lowest estimate for Garfield is 600 majority. Republicans were never more confident.

It is a well-known fact that the Democrats of this county cannot work without money. A leading Democrat remarked at the last election that "we have to buy our own men to vote." This fact was so patent to H. A. Reeves, their leader, that he clung to Tilden against the decided opposition of his firmest friends, knowing that without the "barrel" they had no hopes. On this account he feels comparatively reconciled to another fact. Ever since he won fame by being imprisoned for disloyalty he has been a candidate for Congress. Once he was elected, serving from 1869 to 1870. At all the conventions since he has appeared at the head of a solid delegation in his favor from Suffolk, only to have his claims laughed to scorn. He succeeded in creating a bitter opposition among his own party, and last year, when everything was "fixed" by a committee of prominent Tildenites from New-York City to nominate him as candidate for Assemblyman and the whole State ticket was arranged, his opponents smashed the machine and he was left out in the cold. Now his most faithful workers have deserted him, and are going for Perry Belmont, who occasionally visits his father's stables in the county, and are hungering and thirsting for his money. No one believes that Belmont can be elected, or even nominated for Congress, but he seems to be willing to pay well for a forlorn hope. Several clubs have been organized to "strike" him. The Hancock boom is a remarkably successful fizzle.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

NO ENTHUSIASM FOR HANCOCK—CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS WHO WILL SUPPORT GARFIELD.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 13.—The canvas has not yet been opened by Republicans in this county, but the Democrats have made in two or three places rather weak efforts to get a Hancock boom started. In Wurtsboro and Phillipsport, last week, Hancock clubs were organized, but instead of indicating a popular movement among voters, they simply showed that an ambitious young lawyer named Irvine, of the town of Mamakating, is to be a candidate for District Attorney this Fall on the Democratic ticket. Outside of those personally interested, I fail to find any real enthusiasm for Hancock and English. On the other hand, the nomination of Garfield and Arthur has clearly aroused a good deal of enthusiasm among all classes of Republican voters. I hear of only one man who has heretofore claimed to be a member of the Republican Party who proposes to vote for Hancock, and he was refused recognition in the convention of the party in 1878. Some of the Liberal Republicans who followed Greeley, and have since voted with the Democrats, will vote for Garfield and Arthur; and several quiet Democrats of an independent turn of mind will vote the same way. The reason they assign in justification of this course is that the country is now gradually recuperating, and when on the right course why hazard the chances of a change?

The vote of this county last year was: Cornell, 3,554; Robinson, 3,798; Kelly, 264; Lewis, 282. Of course, the Kelly vote will disappear this year, while that of the Greenbackers will probably decrease one-half. In November the Democrats may possibly run their majority up to 800—not more, I think. Our total vote will not be materially increased over that of 1876.

TIOGA COUNTY.

ITS OLD STALWART REPUBLICANS PREPARED TO GIVE GARFIELD A LARGE MAJORITY.

OWEGO, Aug. 12.—Tioga County, since 1856, has not failed in its fidelity to the Republican Party. The county has not been represented even in a single instance in the State Legislature by a Democrat. In a few instances weak or unpopular men may have run the majorities low, but never so low as to result in defeat. In 1876 the Republican vote for President Hayes was 4,670; the Democratic vote for Tilden was [illegible]; and the Republican majority was [illegible]. This was a smaller majority than the average during the past 20 years. The enthusiasm for President Hayes was not extreme, while the [illegible] was used for Tilden by the Democratic press and speakers with some effect.

Before the nomination at Chicago, Tioga County Republicans were almost equally divided between the friends of Gen. Grant and the Hon. James G. Blaine, and feeling ran high. There were Blaine men, not a few, who had avowed that they would not vote for Gen. Grant for a third term if nominated. When Gen. James A. Garfield received the nomination there was a feeling of relief. The Grant men, of whom I was one, were certainly disappointed, but, true to the party as to the Union, accepted the situation, and, dropping past preferences, all are now ready to do their best in the approaching struggle. Gen. Garfield commands the confidence, and he will receive the undivided support, of the Republicans of Tioga. There is no feud, jealousy, or dissension in the ranks. Republicans have no confidence in the pretended Unionism of the solid South, and are not willing to trust the Government which the Confederates tried to destroy in their hands. In November next this county is good for 1,000 majority for Garfield. Some put the figures much higher, and they may be right. I take into full account the efforts of the Democrats, stimulated into activity by 20 years of exclusion from the public crib.

ULSTER COUNTY.

THE HANCOCK BOOM A FIZZLE—A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE CHICAGO TICKET.

KINGSTON, Aug. 13.—The Hancock boom which was started in Ulster immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention has quietly fizzled out, and the young gentlemen who thought they had struck the path to fame and position have been sat down upon by the old war-horses, who have no intention of giving way to the rising generation. The whole affair was conducted by amateur politicians, and its promoters are sadder, if not wiser, in the place among the back seats to which they have been sent by the men who lead in the councils of the Democracy in this county. The leading Republicans looked upon this fuss and feathers with much amusement, knowing that it would end in smoke, and, determining that it was as yet 10 weeks too soon to open the campaign, contented themselves with the organization of a campaign club, and are biding their time. There is a strong determination among them that when once opened the campaign shall be vigorously conducted, and the feeling in this respect is quite as strong as in 1876.

One of the indications of the existing feeling is that no Republican has yet been found who intends voting for Hancock, while a number of old, weather-beaten Bourbons have openly expressed their disgust with his nomination by swearing they will not vote at all. Gen. Garfield will take a large vote among the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, who regard him not only as a brave soldier, but an able statesman. In 1876 there was a restless and wide-spread feeling here that a change was desirable; now the feeling among farmers and business men is that a change of Administration is the last thing to be wished for.

A gentleman in the blue-stone business, who employs 70 men, said to me yesterday: "I think the success of the Democratic ticket this Fall would be a great misfortune to the country; it would create a feeling of uncertainty in the business world for at least a year, and until we knew what they were going to do. They probably can run the Government, but their success would make us a little nervous. Now we know what to expect, and what we want is quiet. I voted for Mr. Tilden, and I think he would have made a good President, but I am satisfied with this Administration, and shall vote for Gen. Garfield, not that I admire him, but because I believe in letting well enough alone." This man simply reflects the opinion of the conservative business men of this section, the majority of whom think and speak as he does. The entire Republican strength is a unit upon the candidates and the platform. While a larger and influential element of the party, represented by such men as Gen. George H. Sharpe, the Hon. W. S. Kenyon, W. H. Hayes, and District Attorney Clearwater, would probably have preferred the nomination of Gen. Grant, the nomination of Gen. Garfield has met with a cordial acceptance by all. The Democracy of Ulster is not so fortunate. A split exists among them that cannot be healed. For several years the Westbrook wing was in the ascendency, but the wing of which ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker and Congressman William Lounsbery are the leaders is now uppermost, and between these factions the hatchet cannot remain buried for any length of time.

It is thought by those competent to express an opinion that the vote in November will be as large as that of 1876, and larger than that of 1879, and that the total vote will slightly exceed that of 1876. Altogether, the outlook in Ulster County is most favorable, and as the campaign goes on the distrust of the Democratic leaders becomes more and more pronounced. The thousands of men engaged in the great industries of the county—blue-stone, cement, and fruit-growing—are determined in their opposition to a party whose record upon questions of finance and administration is so pitiable as that of the Democratic Party.

WARREN COUNTY.

A LARGE MAJORITY PROMISED FOR GARFIELD—MANY DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO THE SOLID SOUTH.

GLEN'S FALLS, Aug. 13.—The outlook for the Republicans in this county was never more promising than now, and the prospect grows brighter every day. There are no "scratchers;" all Republicans are earnestly united for Garfield and Arthur. Many old Democrats who voted for McClellan are now against Hancock and the solid South. The Greenbackers generally will not throw away their ballots this Fall, but will vote with the Republicans. Some of them, however, will go to their own places among the Democracy. The Kelly faction is organizing separately, and will probably divide on local affairs, and give only a lukewarm support to Tilden's candidates. The Republicans are waking up, and will bring out a majority about 500 heavier than that of last Fall. A Garfield and Arthur club of young voters, nearly 100 strong, is being organized here, and Republicans are enthusiastically happy over the prospect of having a full vote.

A LITTLE SPEECH BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

At the dinner given by the Savage Club to American actors in London on the evening of July 31, Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, made the following speech in response to a toast offered by Mr. Charles Dickens: "He had been honored," he said, "with the friendship of the father of the gentleman who had proposed his health, and, like his countrymen, was always glad to recognize hereditary claims when they were based on hereditary qualities. It was a great pleasure to him, and his duty as well, to be present when the Star Spangled Banner and the Red Cross of England hung opposite each other in friendly contact, and it was his hope that they might never be opposed in any other way. Occasions like the present were always gratifying to English-speaking people who could collect their thoughts, but for himself he found the collection of his thoughts as difficult as making a collection for any other charitable purpose. The Anglo-Saxon race had misinterpreted the meaning of the sentence that 'out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh;' indeed, if Xerxes lived now and were called upon to name the new pleasure for which he yearned, it would be a banquet at which there should be no speeches. Actors had a great advantage over others. Their speeches were prepared for them, unlike those of the poor devils who were compelled to draw upon their own resources. He had heard a great deal of the spur of necessity; but the success of the spur depended very much on the quality of the flank into which it was driven. There was one great advantage in the speech safely ensconced in the pocket. It could hardly break down. It was like that national weapon of which it had been said, 'God bless the shillalah. It never misses fire;' but there was one objection to the shillalah—it was a weapon which appealed more directly to the head than to the heart. He had himself made many speeches, some of them good ones, but his best speeches had been made on the way home, and his cab had been the confidant of more humorous remark and quotation than would ever be known, even to the Savage Club. Not having been born in the time of the elder Kean, he was not an habitual play-goer, but he was old enough to have seen Fanny Kemble, and thought the art of Charles Kemble the perfection of art. His fellow-citizen, Mr. Florence, had said that it was not long since actors not only had no breakfasts given them, but found it hard work to get a breakfast at all. The position of the player had, however, been greatly improved since the time of Adrienne Lecouvreur, who was denied burial in the ground in which rakes and demireps continued the corruption they had begun on earth. The stage had, in his time, lent itself to many things he could not approve, but the stage not only held 'the mirror up to nature,' but to the public, and when the stage was degraded, public opinion was degraded, too. Much of the blame was due to that literary profession to which he belonged. Dryden's saying that 'He who lives to write must write to live,' had been all too literally interpreted."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HEBREW POETRY.

THE HISTORICAL POETRY OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS. Translated and Critically Examined by MICHAEL HEILPRIN. 2 vols. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The critical processes employed in this work are those of extreme rationalism. Were the views of this author adopted, the literature of the ancient Hebrews, so long held in reverence, would retain only an antiquarian interest. This result is scarcely to be apprehended from the reasoning embodied in these volumes. It may, however, stimulate inquiry among believers in divine revelation to possess a statement of some of the theories held by those who reject its high claims.

Mr. Heilprin finds what he considers the first poetical lines met with in the Scriptures, in the address of Lamech, a descendant of the outcast Cain, to his two wives, Adah and Zillah. He regards the address as evidently the fragment of a poem celebrating the exploits, or narrating the fate, of the Cainites. He follows Bernstein in considering the legends of the patriarchs to have originally grown up in connection with three localities, each of which had its own sanctuary, and, as the seat of a peculiar worship, exercised a leading influence upon the surrounding region. The three places were Beer-Sheba, Hebron, and Bethel, towns of the tribes of Simeon, Judah, and Ephraim, respectively. Each had its legendary patriarch, probably revered as such, as early as the time of the Judges. Isaac, the patriarch of Beer-Sheba, was apparently the oldest and least widely known. Of the older prophets, only Amos, of Tekoa, a little town distant from Beer-Sheba, mentions his name. Isaiah speaks neither of him nor of Abraham. Micah, who, unlike Isaiah, is fond of ancient reminiscences, ignores him, while mentioning Abraham and Jacob together. Abraham, the patriarch of Hebron, became the ancestral hero of Judah, whose capital that city was for a time. Jacob, or Israel, of Bethel, was the patriarch of Ephraim, of the later house of Joseph. The legends of the three were not originally in harmony; on the contrary, each patriarch was a distinct politico-religious figure, sharply contrasting with the other two; each represented the political and religious ideas which prevailed in his region and tribe. The legend of the hero of Judah became more fully developed when David had extended the influence of that tribe and its national worship over all Palestine.

The unanimity of ancient Hebrew tradition has led almost all writers of Israelitish history, including the latest, to enter in their pages the Egyptian bondage of the people, their deliverance by a more or less astounding event, and the deliverer, Moses, as indubitably historical. But, of course, by the dissecting knife of criticism, almost every single event narrated in connection with that deliverance is mercilessly cut up, and of the whole only a loose, shadowy tissue is left. The song on the crossing of the Red Sea, which is attributed to Moses, has clearly the appearance of having been elaborated after the story which precedes it, rather than of having influenced the composition of the latter. When the story, in its earliest form was first written down, there is no indication to base a conjecture upon. Of the song, parts sound like the historico-religious verses of a very late age; others have the ring of great antiquity; several lines allude to the temple. None of all the legends of Israel's wanderings under the guidance of Moses is so elaborately told, and so richly adorned with poetry, as the story of Balak and Balaam, given in the Book of Numbers. The narrative is so full and so symmetrically rounded off, as to have the appearance of a little book in itself, like the book of Ruth. The poetical element in it is so important that it may be presumed that what appears as a part of the Mosaic history was composed as a groundwork into which to weave the rhythmic strains of prophecy. The prose and poetry are so closely, so artistically, entwined that they indicate the work of a master hand. The story of Samson, the Nazarite, called one of the Judges of Israel, embraces a few poetical lines, which may be remnants of a song or songs on the wonderful exploits of that hero, or only proverbial sayings artfully connected in the narrative, with some particulars of his legend.

Mr. Heilprin dwells at length upon the history of David, rejecting portions of it as fictitious, and among them the account of the assassination of Uriah. He thinks, however, that whatever David's vices and crimes may have been, he was a great monarch. The consolidation and aggrandizement of his kingdom was his constant aim. He employed in his service men of ability and vigor, created a powerful army, and in Joab possessed a great General. Victory crowned his campaigns. He conquered the future capital of his country. He promoted the worship of Jehovah, patronized prophets and priests, and paved the way for the erection of the Temple of Zion. He founded a dynasty which reigned upward of 400 years. He became the model King of history, and by his standard the merits of his successors were measured. He was a poet and musical genius, an organizer of choirs and inventor of musical instruments, a composer of hymns and a religious instructor. Psalms in which really God-fearing men, on or near the tottering throne of Judah, poured out their feelings of adoration, of gratitude and hope, or of repentance, were inscribed with his name. Each successive generation added to these prayers or psalms of David until, when the sacred literary collections of Israel were closed, centuries after the extinction of the Davidic dynasty, their number exceeded three score and ten, according to the superscriptions.

While David is favorably treated in poetry, as well as history, his son Solomon is a great national hero in the historical narratives of Scripture, besides figuring as an author in spurious superscriptions; but the prophets and psalmists whose writings we possess have not a word to say about him. The halo of wisdom and magnificence which surrounded his name seems to have been less dazzling to the eyes of the pious men of Israel than the stories of his prodigacy, tyranny, and idolatrous practices, were shocking to their moral instincts. Wise sayings, teaching frugal abstinence, industry, and prudence, were current among the people under the name of "proverbs of Solomon;" but had not his own life been one grand exhibition of unbridled extravagance and lust, of recklessness and folly? Men of the stamp of Amos, Micah, or Isaiah may not have believed what popular stories related of his court tables and his wives; but neither did such men believe in his much-vaunted wisdom and justice, or in the equally vaunted felicity of the people under his sceptre.

Mr. Heilprin's partiality for the prophet Amos is exhibited in language like the following:

"Unlike the men whose false pictures credulity or pious deception wrote into the books of Israelitish history, distorting it to the confusion of the human mind, Amos predicts no precise dates, has no vision of a name, Josiah or other, has no definite future; his vague outlines agree with his image of God, and he has no other revelations to make. If he alludes to Assyria, that power stands menacing beyond the border. If he threatens deportation beyond Damascus, it is a thing that is naturally to be expected. If he predicts a dire fate to the priest Amaziah and his household, it is an outburst of indignation in the figurative form of a curse. Was the prediction fulfilled? Evidently not; but neither was it meant to be fulfilled. What Amos expressed by it was that Amaziah, by serving the tyrant of Samaria and the idol of Bethel, deserved such a fate. Truly were all the rest of the Old Testament lost, our idea of Hebrew prophecy drawn from the little book of Amos alone would be much higher than the idea of it which we receive from the whole of the Scriptures in which side by side with the sublime addresses of Amos, Hosea, Micah, Isaiah, and kindred men, as much room has been given to popular stories of an opposite character."

Mr. Heilprin's critical theories are capricious and destructive in the extreme. He simply sets them forth with sufficient remarks to explain their nature, but with scarcely any reasoning in their favor or notice of the objections that might be urged against them. His lack of belief in the widely assumed value of the ancient writings is in marked contrast with the careful study that he seems to have bestowed on them. His translations are less smooth and flowing than those of the common version; they are concise and literal, favoring the sense which implies the least of the supernatural element. Numerous explanatory notes are added at the foot of the pages and at the end of the volumes. Those who cherish any definite belief in the Christian system will find little in this work to praise, but some may value it as designating topics of investigation and as furnishing the means of cultivating that enlightened species of faith which fears not the assaults of a hostile criticism.

THE MYTHS OF NORSELAND.

VALHALLA: THE MYTHS OF NORSELAND. A Saga in Twelve Parts. By JULIA CLINTON JONES. New-York: R. WORTHINGTON. 1880.

Whether the reader finds Mrs. Jones's verse to his taste or not, he cannot but commend her clear setting forth of the old Norse theogony. To the mass of fairly well read English-speaking people the gods and heroes of the Northern mythology are very dim and shadowy beings. In the average "cultivated circle" in any American city it is safe to allude to the tortures of Tantalus, to Jupiter's amorous escapades and Juno's jealous rage, to the lame Lemnian, to Hercules's tremendous labors and Io's wanderings with a reasonable certainty of being perfectly understood, for the figures of classic mythology are familiar to everybody. But go to talking about Baldur the Beautiful, or Odin, Freya, Frigg, Loki, Midgard, Thor, and the wicked Jötuns, and you speedily take your audience beyond their depth. It is certainly to be deplored, as the author of this little volume declares, "that so slight a knowledge of Scandinavian mythology prevails, popularly, with those who boast descent from Hengist and Horsa, and whose pride it is that in their veins flows the blood that long ago thrilled through the bold hearts of the Vikings, descendants of the old Norse gods." All this is to be deplored, we say, but only on the general grounds which make all ignorance deplorable. The author's regret that "scholarly investigation has clung rather to the classic lore and mythology of Greece and Rome than to the less classic but far purer and truer religion of the North" is not widely shared. The mind of the modern scholar, and of the lover of poetic imaginings, turns toward the shores of the Mediterranean as naturally as the growing plant toward the sunlight. The very much mixed race which now inhabits England and the United States derives some excellent and valuable traits of mind and body from its fair-haired Northern ancestors; but its social organization, its manner of thinking, feeling, and working, come from the South. Athens has civilized us and Rome has given us our laws. That which our minds love to feed upon traces its origin to those two cities. The Norse mythology is essentially coarse and brawny. It is a drama of gigantic passions and violent action, but it is not beautiful. It awes, but it has little power to charm. It is a picture on a canvas of portentous size, where only the strong outlines appear. The shading and filling in, the rounding of limbs and the softening of rugged landscapes, are wanting. They have not faded. They were never there. Those broad-chested and robust men who looked out upon a waste and dreary land, who chased wild beasts by day and poured down mighty draughts of thick, strong beer by night, were not given to tender and delicate fancies. Their imagination dwelt, not so much upon beauty as upon strength. So their Valhalla is peopled with a very different race of beings from those who dwelt upon Olympus's top.

"In that radiant hall of state
Decorated seats were set,
Still with gore the swords are wet.
No craven there
To sit may dare!
In the brightness of the gods,
In those blessed grand abodes,
Heroes feast on couches lying,
Brave in life, most blest in dying."

From these gluttonous gods, gorging themselves with half-cooked meats and mead, fierce of look, rough in dress, blood-bespattered, boisterous, arrogant, and boastful, one turns with unspeakable relief to those other deities so nearly human that the awkwardness of the ungainly Hephestus dissolved them into "inextinguishable laughter;" to the story of Jason and the Golden Fleece; to the woes of the barbarous Princess Medea; to the lordly Apollo and Hermes the trickster; to the great god Pan and all the gentle troop who wove a spell of witchery about every grove and glen and spring and stream in all Hellas.

Mrs. Jones is a devout worshiper of the Norse gods. But with her it is no pagan cult. She has Christianized these myths, and pointing to "the close similitude between what we are taught by the Church to regard as her peculiar doctrines and the mythology of the North," she asks her sympathizing readers "to accept these myths as glimmerings of that light which shines as perfect day for us." She even discovers in the sagas the "creating and protecting Trinity of the Christian system." Her verse presents most strikingly the points wherein the Norse religion and Christianity seem to touch and mingle, as though through some forgotten Aryan kinship. She has also achieved a creditable triumph over the technical difficulties of her task, arising from the necessity of forcing the rugged and unpoetic nomenclature of the Norse mythology to yield to the requirements of English verse. There are passages in the book that glow with genuine fire, as though kindled by the flames of Surtur's sword.

THE DEEP SEA.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDING AND DREDGING. UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. C. D. SIGSBEE, Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy, Assistant in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Washington: GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

The Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Mr. C. P. Patterson, in his introductory note explains under what circumstances the present volume was executed. In the Superintendent's annual report of the progress of the coast and geodetic survey for the year ending June, 1879, the following may be found: "The deep-sea soundings throughout the Gulf of Mexico, parts of the Caribbean Sea, and channels around Cuba, with serial temperature, observations of currents, are beginning to yield valuable results toward a more definite conception of the flow, mass, and direction of the Gulf Stream. The problem of the Gulf Stream has been one of the principal studies of this survey, but for several years the want of means and suitable vessels suspended its investigation. After these data, previously secured, those to be obtained were: Depths throughout the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of Florida; temperatures from surface to bottom over the same area; character of bottom throughout the same area; specimens of water for analysis, from surface to bottom, throughout the same area; surface and other currents; animal life from surface to bottom, especially as to the latter. In 1872, Congress having provided the means, the work of obtaining data was begun in the Gulf of Mexico by Commander J. A. Howell, United States Navy, who commanded successively the steamers Bache and Blake. With the old methods of sounding, Commander Howell ran very successfully 740 miles of sounding lines from shore out to depths of 1,900 fathoms. But Sir William Thomson's wire-sounding apparatus having been found to possess innumerable advantages over the older method, a depth of 4,665 fathoms having been measured with it, Commander G. E. Belknap, on the Tuscarora, was provided with a set of the Sir William Thomson apparatus. Commander Belknap very much improved the English system, and was succeeded in his duty by Lieut.-Commander Sigsbee, and by this latter officer the deep-sea soundings, from 100 to 2,119 fathoms, in the Gulf of Mexico, were completed. The Thomson method was again wonderfully improved by Commander Sigsbee, especially in the way devised by him to relieve the strain on the wire during the violent and rapid movements of a small vessel. In nearly all weathers the improved sounding apparatus could be worked, even at a depth of 2,000 fathoms, with but a possible error of one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the depth.

The amount of work carried out most successfully by Commander Sigsbee can be better understood when we find that in 1878 the number of nautical miles of sounding lines in the Gulf were 12,766, serial temperatures being always taken. As to the remaining portion of the work, the collection of specimens of animal life, from surface to bottom, the services of Prof. Alexander Agassiz was sought. It was to Prof. Agassiz that in dredging work the use of wire-rope was suggested. Joining the Blake in 1877, a series of dredgings was commenced in the Gulf. The nets, dredges, &c., though made after the methods used in similar researches abroad, not proving entirely successful, were modified after plans suggested by Lieut.-Commander Sigsbee, Prof. Agassiz, Lieut. Ackley, and Master Jacoby, and worked admirably. The discoveries made by the Challenger of submarine lakes and constant temperatures, at the greatest ocean depths, rendered it imperative that the determination of the depths of the rims separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea should be studied. In 1878, under Capt. Bartlett, this work was commenced, Prof. Agassiz superintending the dredging. With Commander Bartlett, all the required soundings and serial temperatures between all the islands in the series from Grenada to Cuba and Jamaica were made. The volume published by the Government gives in fullest details the apparatus used for sounding and dredging, with photographic illustration of the apparatus. The advantages of piano-forte wire for deep-sea soundings are quite conclusive. On board of the Blake, Commander Sigsbee states that for a whole year the same piece of sounding wire was in use, day and night, sometimes hauling up by steam from a depth of 1,800 fathoms a 57-pound shot sinker. Formerly the principal drawbacks to deep-sea sounding with rope were the large area of the rope and its liability to be deflected by currents. In 1872, though attempts before this had been made to use wire, it is to Sir William Thomson that the credit is due of having proved the excellence of wire and the invention of a machine for the purpose of sounding. The wire in use is known as the No. 22, Stubbs gauge, which corresponds nearly to No. 21, American wire gauge, and is 0.028 of an inch in diameter. Either English or American wire is used. The English has a tensile strength from 200 to 250. The sinker is a cannon-ball of some 60 pounds. "Probably," as Commander Sigsbee states, "the deepest casts with wire might be taken with a 60-pound shot, excepting in very strong currents or heavy seas, when a heavier weight would give results more satisfactory. Certainly, 75 pounds of metal should suffice for any possible case." When these cannon-balls reach the bottom, by a peculiar device, they are detached, and the wire as it is reeled up is measured. Very simple apparatus is used for collecting sea-bottom and to obtain samples of the water. This is but one portion of the apparatus. The reeling engine, the methods to take off the strain, are of the most ingenious character, combining all the qualities of speed, accuracy, and durability. For temperatures the Miller-Casella thermometer is used. They are constructed with an outer bulb, which is fused to the stem or capillary tube just below the inner bulb. The space intervening between the two bulbs is nearly filled with alcohol, a small portion or bell containing only rarefied air and the vapor of the alcohol. The space filled by the air and vapor receives any of the spirits that may be displaced by the compression of the outer bulb. The inner bulb being wholly relieved from pressure, the alcohol serves as a medium for the transmission of temperature. When used the instrument is inclosed in a perforated copper case.

For dredging, prior to the work on the Blake, ropes of manilla or hemp of 3 and 3½ inches were used. The size of the steel rope adopted by Prof. Agassiz is 1½ inches in circumference. The trouble about all dredges was met at the outset. The action of the dredge being to plow the bottom when first filled, material is obtained, often ooze, containing, of course, specimens, but this material, once on the dredge, remains unchanged. The object desirable would be to skim over the sea bottom, and not to enter into it. Such a dredge was invented, which met with Prof. Agassiz's approval, and worked quite well. We are not familiar in this country with the trawls so commonly used by European fishermen, and, accordingly, great credit is due to the officers of the Blake for having invented what may lead, when practically carried out, to be of great use to our fishermen. The dragging interval for scientific research, it is quite evident, must be short, because the longer the dredge is below the greater the probability of fouling and of injuring the smaller and more delicate specimens. The use of the tangle-bar on the Blake was found to present many advantages. These are parallel pieces of iron attached to the end of the dredge. These cross pieces have swabs made of spun rope yarn attached to them. As these drag along the bottom, some of the smaller fauna get entangled, and are brought to the surface without injury.

The volume under review is admirable of its kind. Clear and simple in the explanation of the machinery used, with its excellent illustrations, it is exceedingly valuable. Apart from its scientific side, it is essentially practical, and by its study the way to measure ocean depths and character of sea bottoms can be determined, a knowledge of which are the necessary factors to be used when cables are to be laid between any two points divided by deep seas.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR MEMORIAL HALL—THE HANDSOMEST AND COSTLIEST BUILDING IN THE SOUTH.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Aug. 13.

The visitor to the office of Parkins & Bruce, architects, will be apt to notice a huge board standing against the wall embellished with the design of an extremely rich and artistic building. Mr. Bruce, following the direction of your eyes, will remark: "That will be the handsomest and richest building in the South—not excepting any building erected for any purpose. It is the memorial hall to be built by the Gate City Guard. The company, acting through Capt. Burke, has already purchased the lot for the building. It is situated on the corner of Wheat and Pryor streets, where the front will be in plain sight of Peachtree-street, and will be an ornament to the city." Asking an explanation of one side of the house, which seemed to be entirely of windows, Mr. Bruce explained: "These are the memorial windows. Any company or regiment South or North that will furnish a memorial window will have a place for it here. These windows will all be of stained glass, with elaborate decorations, and will present a very rich appearance."

The cost of the building will be over $30,000. Although not large, it is so elaborate and rich that it will be a gem. The money will be raised by the company under control of Capt. Burke. The first step will be the fair that will be held at Atlanta this Fall. There are estimates that the fair will net from $30,000 to $50,000, and the most moderate estimates are that it will reach $30,000. It will certainly be on a scale never before attempted in this State. Gen. Sherman, Senator David Davis, and other prominent men have sent their checks as contributions. The Government has appropriated 400 tents. Several loads of donations, varying from champagne up to hardware, have been received from Northern firms, and several car-loads will follow. The fair will be held under an enormous tent that will be unique and grand. If $35,000 is raised by this fair the building will be an accomplished fact. There will be three stores on the first floor fronting on Pryor-street, and a large number of offices, &c., so that a regular yearly income may be counted on. Those who know Capt. Burke's energy and sagacity, the splendid *personnel* of the Guard and the thousands of friends they have scattered all over the Union cannot doubt that the hall will be built, and built in the best possible style.

GRANT IN COLORADO.

INSPECTING THE MINES IN GUNNISON COUNTY.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, Aug. 11.

Hon. John L. Routt arrived in Denver yesterday, after a nine days' trip in the Gunnison country with Gen. Grant. The party consisted of the General, his son Fred, the Governor, Major Smith, of Pennsylvania, J. W. Watson, Esq., and Gen. Grant's Japanese servant. The journey, which embraced a tour through every principal mining camp in Gunnison County, consumed nine days only, beginning and ending at Manitou. The party proceeded by rail to South Arkansas, and thence were driven by private conveyance to Kirber Creek, the new mining camp in Saguache County. Here Gen. Grant witnessed a camp but a few weeks old, containing 1,200 people, full of excitement over new discoveries, with log cabins going up in an hour and streets reaching out blocks in a day. Several prospects were visited, and the General took a lively interest in all he saw. They then proceeded to the little town of Saguache, where they remained over night. The next day the party started for Gunnison City, the trip to which point was accomplished rapidly and without particular incident. At Gunnison Col. Fred Grant joined the company, he having proceeded to that point direct from South Arkansas.

Gunnison extended a cordial welcome, and the people did all in their power to make Grant's stay as pleasant as possible. They were met there by a delegation of citizens from Gothic who had come with teams to escort the party to that point. At Gothic, quite a halt was made, all the principal mines being visited, and several tours being made around the country. A reception and ball was tendered the General, and the citizens extended an enthusiastic welcome. Among other adjacent points visited was Schofield, a bustling camp at the head of Rock Creek, whose claims as the centre of a rich mineral district are strong. The coal fields of Crested Buttes were also visited, and the vast deposits of coal were critically examined by Gen. Grant, and pronounced by him to be of unusual extent and value. From there the company went to Ruby City, and here again the wonderful mines which have lately been developed were the objects of special attention and examination. The General characterized the mines as marvels in richness and number. He was, in fact, quite enthusiastic over this district. The return to Gunnison was then made, and after a short halt the party proceeded to Arkansas, the distance of 70 miles being traversed in one day. Train was again taken here, and an arrival at Colorado Springs effected yesterday morning. Gen. Grant will rest for a few days in Manitou, and next Monday will come to Denver. He will be in and out of Denver for eight or ten days, making this the central point, and visiting different places which can be reached in a day's ride.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

THE BIRDS OF AUGUST.

THEIR NAMES, HABITS, AND CHARACTERISTICS—THEIR SUMMER VISIT NEARLY ENDED.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Aug. 14.

August brings to many of our Summer birds a release from the cares of nesting, and a short season in which to prepare for the Fall migrations. Some may be found, however, with young yet unfledged, probably of the second or third brood, while others whose eggs or young have been destroyed by storms or rapacious animals, are raising families in situations which offer them better protection. A walk in the fields and woods at this season cannot fail to be full of interest to the young ornithologist, as many young birds are to be seen in a peculiar stage of plumage, while the old birds are gradually assuming their Autumnal garb. Let us go out and see what can be seen among the birds on a dog day morning. Passing along the road, the first things we notice are small flocks of young chipping sparrows, with speckled breasts, that start up from the borders of the road, with the sharp chirp peculiar to many of our native sparrows. Upon fence-rails or telegraph wires numbers of barn and white-bellied swallows are sitting sociably in long lines, from which individuals are continually departing in pursuit of their insect prey.

Turning from the road down a lane running through an old orchard we are now well into the country. The morning is fine, with clear sky, gentle westerly breezes, and a soft haze in the atmosphere, which tints the surrounding hills. We are soon aware that some of the birds are "in song," even at this late season. A robin sings loudly from the top of a dead tree, and down by the wall we hear the familiar note of the song sparrow. The goldfinch passes overhead, now bounding forward with his usual intermittent note, and now, rising with fluttering wings, pours forth his full melodious matin song. Near us in the orchard we find a party of young bluebirds, in their blue and speckled plumage, who, together with some young kingbirds, are busy picking up their morning meal, while in the distance the old kingbirds are seen pursuing a sharp-shinned hawk. It is noticeable, however, that they do not attack him, as they would have done when their young were helpless in the nest, but content themselves with merely seeing him out of the neighborhood.

As we watch the young kingbirds turning their heads in different directions gazing on flying insects, utterly beyond our powers of vision, as we mark the fluttering but powerful flight which follows to the death the flying beetle, we remember the story of the Maryland farmer who, having shot one which he supposed was killing his bees, found, upon opening his stomach, over 30 freshly-killed specimens of *Anomala varians*, a small beetle which had been injuring his grapevines.

Faintly now from the western hills is heard the tremulous far-away note of the upland plover, which has come down from its breeding ground to feed among our fields and high pastures. Now clearer, and now passing away in the distance, it seems at first a mere wandering voice in the air, yet a search in the high pastures and fields will soon reveal flocks of them, always watchful and away at the first suspicion of danger.

As we go down into the meadow the meadow-larks show us by voice and action that they have yet young of the last brood which are hiding in the grass. Here we find our old friend the bobolink, who sang so "bubblingly" in June. He is now in a sorry plight, having lost most of his black and white plumage and half his tail, while his song has been reduced to a single "chink." Soon he will appear in nearly the same plumage as the female and young, distinguishable only by his larger size and the general diffuseness of the tawny coloration. They will now form into large flocks and some cool, still evening, rising high in air, will sweep away to join the hordes of others who in countless millions fatten on the wild rice swamps and grain fields of the South. This is one of our species the male of which, like the indigo bird, undergoes an entire change of plumage twice a year.

A search in the meadow may reveal a Henslow's bunting, while near by may be found a yellow-winged sparrow. These two birds are about equally distributed in this locality, neither being common. The note of the yellow-wing resembles the faint chirping of the grasshopper, while the other seems to have no real song. Both birds are of neutral tints, being much alike, and are rarely noticed by the novice. They soon, with their young, will leave us, to Winter in Florida and Central America. Following the brook as it enters the woods, we hear in the glades the notes of the red-eyed vireo. Watch him as he catches a caterpillar; unable to devour it whole he puts his foot upon it, and tearing it in pieces swallows the portions. Then, after warbling a few notes, he flits through the sunny space above the pool, catching his winged prey. Where the woods open again, we see darting about a decayed tree a young ruby-throated humming-bird. Flitting to a branch he hangs as if suspended, his wings appearing a film on either side, while he thrusts his slender bill again and again against the tree, evidently for the purpose of gathering small insects from the bark. These insects, gathered from flowers, plants and tree, form probably a larger proportion of his food than the nectar of the flowers.

Down through the low pastures young robins and woodpeckers chirp; from the hillside thicket comes the distant "cow cow" of the cuckoo. Overhead, high in air, crows who seldom speak without "caws" vociferously resent our intrusion.

We go on to the lowlands bordering the pond. Starting from a pool the bittern flies slowly away with hoarse croak and dangling legs. From the reeds at the mouth of the brook the green herons fly up, and alighting in the trees by the waterside, give one alarm note and disappear in the thicket. Along the shore runs the spotted sand piper, and here a little later we may see the solitary species. He who knows the wooded swampy thicket where the woodcock dwells, may (mosquitoes permitting) observe this fine bird and its habits.

At early twilight the concealed watcher hears the rustle of wings, the soft peepings of the young birds, and the "long-bills" are seen moving about. One, choosing a soft spot, plunges his bill again and again into the rich earth, occasionally bringing to the surface a grub or worm, which he is enabled to find by means of the sensitive nerves distributed over the surface of his beak. Another is seen turning over the dead leaves in search of beetles, while a third drinks at the pool, turning his head upward at each swallow in the manner of the common hen. An involuntary movement toward a mosquito puts the birds to flight; turning homeward we pause near the storm-blasted chestnut, in the hollow trunk of which the flicker's young were rocked, and where the whippoorwill came out in June to sing. The day breeze is spent, and the dreamy hum of insects fills the still night air. Near the edge of the woodland bats are flitting; above and around the night-hawks are "booming," on pursuing the flying beetles which form their food. Now a whippoorwill is heard who flits by in pursuit of a large moth, and, having caught it, soon settles on a branch of the dead tree standing out plainly against the last glow in the western sky.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. WALKER.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE SCOUT'S STORY OF HIS OWN ACHIEVEMENT—PRESENT POSSESSOR OF GEN. WALKER'S SWORD.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Aug. 12.

The following letter has been sent to us from Americus. It refers to the capture of Gen. Walker, who is now the head of the Census Department at Washington:

AMERICUS, Aug. 10.

Editors Constitution:

I see going the rounds of the press a little anecdote related recently by Gen. W. S. Hancock, Democratic nominee for President, about the capture of Gen. (then Col.) Francis A. Walker, then acting Adjutant-General on Gen. Hancock's staff, at the battle of Reams's Station, on the 25th of August, 1864. I was a scout—the only one at the time I believe—in Gen. G. T. Anderson's brigade at the battle of Reams's Station. I and two other Confederate soldiers got within 100 yards of a Federal battery, and commenced sharp-shooting, having just screened ourselves behind a pine and an old log cabin. We prevented the Federals from using the guns of the battery to shell our forces while charging. Gen. G. T. Anderson's brigade made three desperate charges and was repulsed each time. A North Carolina brigade was brought up a little before sundown. They charged and forced the enemy from the railroad cut. Myself and two comrades held our position and kept up a steady fire on the battery. We did considerable damage to both men and horses, killing or wounding all the horses to be seen about the battery except one, which we captured afterward. After the enemy retreated from the battery I went to it, got the horse, turned him over to my two friends, and ran down the railroad to my command and exchanged my gun for a pistol. When the firing had about ceased, I went on to the front in pursuit of the enemy, crossing the road leading from Reams's Station to "Old Shops" on the plank road. I came up with several Federal soldiers, but being disguised as a Federal soldier, they did not suspicion me. My object in going forward among them was to see if they were making a general retreat or were going to make a stand. To make my disguise more complete, I picked up a Federal army gun. I soon found that I was inside the Federal lines. I picked up a package of papers which I imagined might be of importance to my officers, and putting them in my pocket moved on. I was going north-east to the enemy's main line when an officer on horseback came along from my left and passed by me to my right. It was nearly dark and I could not discover his rank. I ran after him about 100 yards, which placed me out of earshot of any Federal soldiers, and then called to him and said, "You are going the wrong way!" My object for this was to delay him until I had come up to him. He replied, "I am looking for Gen. Curtis." I think that was the name he used. Being close to him by this time he asked me what I wanted. I told him in very strong language, that he must surrender. This seemed to bewilder him, and he exclaimed, "Where am I?" I told him "a prisoner," and he asked me to have more respect for him as he was an officer. I replied that he must respect my commands as I was a Confederate soldier, and stated that it would be death to one of us if he did not surrender and follow my directions.

Without dismounting him or demanding his arms, I started in the direction of Reams's station. About the time we crossed the road, I dropped the bundle of papers I had found. I had the muzzle of my gun directed at the officer's head, and fearing to stoop to pick them up, asked a soldier I saw approaching to do so for me. Whether he did so or not I do not know. Neither do I know whether he was a Federal or Confederate—I suppose the latter. In the excitement of the moment, I moved my prisoner on. Coming near our lines, I asked the prisoner to surrender his arms. He handed me a Smith & Wesson pistol and a very fine sword. We then went on to the railroad, where I called for Lieut. Jones, Adjutant Ninth Georgia Regiment. As soon as he appeared, I asked the prisoner to dismount and to give his name and rank. He replied, as he dismounted: "I am Col. Walker, Adjutant-General of Hancock's staff." I saw he had a watch, and told him that if he would give it and his money to me that I would take care of them for him and return them to him, as the guards would take them from him. He replied that he would as soon trust one rebel as another, but said that the sword which he had given me was not his, and that he would be greatly obliged if I would have it sent back into the Federal lines where the owner might get it. I laughingly replied that I would take it to Gen. Hancock's head-quarters myself. It was a very fine sword, and I afterwards gave it to an officer friend of mine, and I believe he has it yet.

I saw Col. Walker the next day among other prisoners as I was going to Petersburg, and asked him if he knew me. He answered, "I know that mare you are riding." I think that he had been divested of every valuable he had. I found Col. Walker to be a perfect gentleman, and have always wanted an opportunity to beg his pardon for the rough language I used in arresting him. I don't know what Confederate Colonel it was that captured Gen. Walker after he made his escape from Petersburg and swam the river, but should this meet the eye of Gen. Walker he will recollect the facts of his first capture as they are herein detailed. My brigade commander, Gen. G. T. Anderson, will recollect and indorse the facts of the above narrative.

JACOB W. COBB,
Company K, Ninth Georgia Regiment, and scout in Longstreet's Corps.

A representative of the *Constitution* called yesterday to see Gen. Anderson about the facts referred to in the above letter. Gen. Anderson is at present our efficient Chief of Police. We found him busily engaged in his office. We handed him the letter, and, after he read it, we asked him if he had any information to give on the subject. "I know Cobb captured Col. Walker, as he states it, and I know he was a good soldier. I presume what he says about the engagement is true. My recollection is that we did not charge but one time. A grape-shot struck me on the knees about 30 feet from the breast-works, and while it did not break the skin, it made the knees very sore, and made me lame. We captured between 3,000 and 4,000 of Gen. Hancock's men at Ream's Station." "Then it was a hard fight?" "I should think it was," replied the General, "about as tight a fight as any of them. Cobb came to me late in the evening and told me he had captured a Colonel. He had taken from him a splendid sword, and Cobb gave it to me. I have it now at home. It was a fine sword, and I wore it from that day till the war ended. I think I will send Walker his sword," said the General. "I had about forgotten who it belonged to, anyhow, and I don't think we will ever need it again. If we do, I presume Walker would lend it to me." "What was done with Walker after he was brought to you?" "I don't remember. I ordered him sent to the rear—probably to the provost guard." This is all we could get out of the General, so we left him to pursue the even tenor of his way.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

MR. WHEELER DESCRIBES THE EXPERIENCES OF "HIS SUPERFLUOUS HIGHNESS," AND SAYS A WORD ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

In beginning his speech at St. Albans, Vt., on Thursday afternoon, Vice-President Wheeler facetiously said:

"With all the boasted freedom of the good old Green Mountain State, there is one man here to-day under duress, and I am that man, and the despoiler of my freedom is your worthy ex-Governor, surnamed Smith. With a merely colorable warrant of authority, he has caused my presence here to-day to be advertised, well knowing that I would not dare to turn my back upon my old boyhood home, just over the eastern hills which skirt your beautiful town. The Governor called at my house in Malone a few days since, and spoke of this meeting. He said that he had already engaged all the oratorical ability that was needed; that nothing could be, or would be, expected of me in that line; that he simply wanted something in the way of a side-show, and as I had been traveling in that capacity with the Administration for the last four years, he thought I would just fill the bill. A complimentary and plain-spoken man this ex-Governor of yours. He forgot that John Adams, our first Vice-President, in his inaugural address in 1789, said, in identical words, that the Vice-Presidency was a 'respectable situation;' adding that he was 'unaccustomed to refuse any public service, however dangerous to his reputation or disproportionate to his talents.' These words of Mr. Adams have been wonderfully comforting to me during my official term, particularly those declaring the Vice-Presidency a 'respectable situation.' My shrunken and attenuated frame shows you how onerous have been my official duties, confined merely to keeping the obstreperous Senators from Vermont in order in the Senate chamber. But the Vice-Presidency has its trials. The great trial is in attending church, my life-time habit, learned here in New-England. Where taught to find consolation, I go away, too often, with my spirituality greatly soiled. To hear the minister pray in town for the President, his Cabinet, both houses of Congress, the supreme Court, the Governors and Legislatures of all the States, and every individual heathen from 'Greenland's icy mountain to India's coral strand,' and to find myself wholly left out, gives the man of sin the advantage of the upper dog in the fight. On one of these occasions in Washington, when just this thing happened, as I passed out of church my old friend Shellabarger, of Ohio, locking arms with me said: 'Wheeler, the minister was pretty hard on you this morning.' 'Yes,' said I, 'when a man is rated below the untutored savage, who strolls in breech-clout along where "Afric's sunny fountains roll down their golden sands," and is past praying for, he is in a tight place.' But I afterward found consolation, and I am quite confident it came from your Senator Edmunds, who said to me in learning my trials: 'You don't need the prayers and the other fellows do, and that, probably, was the view the minister took of it.' While I had a lingering fear that the congregation did not accept this theory, I concluded to comfort myself with it, and have come to have absolute faith in it. From that time Mr. Edmunds has grown wonderfully in my estimation, and I regard him as eminent in psychology as in statesmanship. And of your illustrious Senator, in passing I have to say that with ability as towering as are his own mountains and character as pure as the breezes which come from them, a Nation proud of its imperial statesman will not permit Vermont alone to monopolize his reputation. The Vice-Presidency is a place of 'Great Expectations,' rarely, alas! realized. It is getting late now for me to look for the occupation of the mansion, coveted I fear by some more than the heavenly mansion—I mean the White House. While I have wasted away, like Tanner, in my starved expectations, the President, with all the cares of his great office, has actually increased his avoirdupois, and to-day there walks in all this broad land no sturdier specimen of physical and intellectual manhood than he. And he is going into retirement on the 4th day of March next, with an eye undimmed in its lustre, which can look back upon fifty millions of happy, prosperous people, at peace at home and abroad, whom he has led out of the morass of shifting, uncertain values to the solid standard ground of the world; and whom he has lifted out of the depths of financial depression to the heights of universal prosperity. He can look back upon a Constitution successfully defended against every assault, open or covert; upon every prerogative of his great office jealously maintained; upon a national financial battle, impregnable in its integrity and challenging the admiration of the world; upon an Administration untarnished by a single stain and unrivaled in the history of the Government for patriotism, good sense and official cleanliness. Like Duncan, President Hayes

'Hath born his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office,'

that his fame as a wise, patriotic, and successful ruler is further assured. And just where he drops the Government reins, they are to be taken up by another of like patriotic, sturdy mold. And let it not be forgotten that both of these men came out of New-England loins."

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask is not cleared up by a recent discovery of M. Livet. This student is well known as the editor of Loret's rhyming gazette, "La Muse Historique," and of the lampoon on the wife of Molière. It was at Nice, in the Municipal Library, that M. Livet made his discovery, such as it is. He was turning over a copy of Molière's plays, published at Paris in 1718. On the fly-leaf of the first volume were written these words: "Ce livre appartient à la Princesse de Monaco." On the first page of "L'Estourdy" the same hand had written: "J'aime Monsieur de Louzoun, [or Lonzoun, or Lousun,] le masque de fer. C'est le frère du grand Roy Lois Quatorzième.—Luise de Gramont, Princesse de Monaco." Now the Man in the Iron Mask died in 1703. What did the lady mean who, in or after 1718, declared that she loved him? Apparently the only lady of the name of Gramont who was a Princess of Monaco died in 1678, while the only Louise was a Grimaldi. Was there a mad Princess of Monaco, or a mad Mlle. de Gramont who fancied herself a Princess?

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Beach, J.
Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Sept. 7.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Russell, J.
No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
Motions will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.
Adjourned for the term.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Gem Goslin.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hans Kirke.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—The Prodigal.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Two Roses in Rome.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Pop of the Bristol.
COMIQUE—Sullivan Guard Picnic.
STANDARD THEATRE—Our Gentlemen Friends.
THE AQUARIUM—Pinafore.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, north-easterly winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

The Democrats are still trying to make prominent the action of the Electoral Commission in the present campaign. In the West particularly Gen. Garfield is assailed as having taken part in that action, which is, of course, denounced as fraudulent. The Democrats forget that the Commission was a device of their own invention; *that it was expected to result in the* success of their candidate; that it was opposed by many Republicans as extra-constitutional, and that its action was distinctly based on the doctrine of the rights and powers of States which the Democrats had always maintained. Moreover, this action was not final. It might have been overruled by Congress, or even by either house, and the title which was finally conferred on President Hayes could have been, by the express provisions of the Commission bill, contested in the Supreme Court. It never was disputed, though Mr. Tilden, who, if any one, was interested in the case, is not a man to have thrown away a chance of success so long as any was left to him. On every principle of common sense, therefore, the lips of the Democrats ought to be closed on this question.

It is reported from Indianapolis that a petition has been filed in the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the case involving the validity of the constitutional amendments in that State. The Chicago *Times*, a good authority in such matters, and certainly not prejudiced in favor of the Republicans, says that this movement originates with the Democrats, who are afraid of an October election, and that an effort is to be made to reverse the decision of the court. It is not at all impossible that such a movement may be made, and from such a motive. The Democrats have been put to a great deal of trouble in Indiana to defend the action of the court in declaring invalid the constitutional amendments, and the judiciary of the State has been sharply attacked as subserving partisan interests. Whether a reversal of the decision, and the consequent doing away with an October election, would avail the party is very doubtful, but there is nothing in the scheme inconsistent with the party's standard of political morality.

Our readers will find in another column some plain and straightforward words from ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan, regarding the course which he intends to pursue in the pending canvass. He will support Gen. Garfield mainly because he believes that the party which he represents is the safer on the financial question and on the question of civil service reform. On the latter the expectations of Gov. Blair are not very rose-colored, but he believes that something has been gained under Republican administration, while nothing can be hoped for from the other party. In this he is unquestionably correct, and his argument commends itself to all real friends of the reform, who must realize, if they stop to reflect, that they would be utterly powerless were the Democrats to gain complete control of the Government. On the other hand, it is only good policy on their part to make their influence felt to the utmost in the canvass, and to strengthen the claim which they will have on the Republican Party for the fulfillment of the pledges which it has given. The reform will surely come when public opinion is thoroughly *established in its favor, and the duty of the* hour is to create a favorable public opinion now by making the issue as prominent as possible.

The average character of Republican nominations to Congress has, thus far, been quite up to the usual standard, but the number of nominations made is still comparatively small, and it cannot be too clearly understood that in this matter the utmost caution should be observed. The next Congress may very likely have to treat some of the most interesting and important questions in American politics. If the House be Republican, as there is every reason to hope that it will be, a peculiar responsibility will rest on the party. It will be unable, while the Senate remains Democratic, to carry out any measures of a purely political nature—which is not, perhaps, to be regretted. But questions of reform in taxation, in finance, and in administration will undoubtedly be presented to Congress, and for the solution of these the majority in the House will be primarily held to account. The concurrence of a certain number of independent Democrats might perhaps be obtained for properly matured measures, though this is not very probable. It is, therefore, of the highest consequence that Republican Representatives shall be sent to Washington competent to deal with questions of this kind intelligently. Mere traffickers in place will be of little use either to the party or the country. Men of ability, character, and experience are needed, and should in every case be earnestly sought.

THE FUTURE OF THE BANKS.

There was one exceedingly encouraging feature in the proceedings of the Bankers' Convention last week. It was the boldness with which was expressed the opinion that, valuable as is the present system of American banking, and immensely superior as it is to any that we have ever had, it is very far from being perfect, and, especially, very far from being completely guarded against the revulsions to which every system of banking in modern times has been subjected. As we have already mentioned, the excellent paper read by Mr. George A. Butler, of Connecticut, recognized the element of uncertainty in the character of the national banks as banks of issue arising from the nature of the securities required by the law for their notes. Though Government bonds will exist for a long time to come, and will always offer the most perfect security that could be had for bank issues, the time is near at hand when, with the probable reduction of the rate of interest, notes issued upon them will no longer be profitable. The question will then arise, How shall bank issues be secured so as to make them as safe as they now are, and also provide sufficient inducement to keep them in quantity equal to the legitimate demand for them? Up to the present time the security has been so perfect, the notes have done their work with such constantly increasing efficiency, and there has been so little indication of any near approach of an interruption in their usefulness, that this question has not obtained the attention that it deserves, and which, before a very long time, it will be necessary to give it.

It should be remembered that this is to a greater extent than any other banking question a question of legislation. As to the security of deposits in banks, the responsibility of the Government is, at least, optional. It might very properly be lessened rather than increased. Although Government inspection has thus far worked well, and has secured some excellent results, it does not necessarily work well; it may easily deteriorate with the changes which are always possible in our politics; it may become a broken reed, worse as a reliance for the community than none at all, because deceptive, and the history of numerous banks in our own country, under the old State systems, shows that Government inspection is not by any means necessary to good deposit banking. At least, it may be said that it is no part of the regular and normal business of the law to provide safeguards for depositors in banks, any more than for the creditors of other and miscellaneous corporations, or even for those of individual citizens. Every man of ordinary *sagacity who keeps a bank* account may know, if he chooses, with substantial accuracy, the character of the bank with which he deposits his money or with which he transacts business. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that depositors are mostly so to some extent in name only. What they draw checks against in a bank is not actual money placed there, but credit accorded them on the security of notes of hand or other evidences of indebtedness. These evidences of indebtedness ought, and in legitimate banking they do, represent some actual values in merchandise bought and sold, so that in dealing with them banks are simply facilitating exchanges, mobilizing and making usable values which would otherwise be inert and useless for a greater time. This is a purely commercial transaction, for which the law is not responsible, in which every party can protect himself, and cannot complain if he is cheated so long as the law gives him the ordinary remedies enjoyed in other transactions.

But as to bank-notes, the duty of the Government is for the time being, and for an indefinite period will be, very different and much more exacting. A bank-note passes from hand to hand as money. It is taken without suspicion, except as to its genuineness, and usually without opportunity to ascertain the soundness of its issuer, and this must be so whether the notes are, as now, styled a "national currency" or should be again issued under State laws. In any case, the most definite security they would have in the eyes of the general public would be that which the safeguards provided by law give to them. And this is more true now in our country than ever before, because the majority of the present generation of business men have been taught to rely absolutely on these safeguards for the value of the bank bills which they receive in trade.

When, therefore, we can look forward to a time in the near future at which the available supply of Government bonds for the security of bank-notes will cease to be sufficient, under the existing conditions, it becomes the duty of all directly interested in banking to study the question of a substitute. And this problem will practically have to be solved by the bankers themselves. *They are the only ones who are capable* of solving it, or of getting any solution at which they may arrive adopted. It is plain that the notes cannot, for an indefinite period in the future, be based on capital invested in Federal bonds, and no State bonds would be adequate to the purpose. Under these circumstances it is worth considering whether some method cannot be devised by which not only the redeemability of the notes, but their actual redemption, may be secured. If we cannot have the certainty that the notes are secured so strongly that they will be redeemed whenever presented, it may be possible to have the certainty that they will be presented at regular and short intervals, and that thus any bank which should fail to take up its notes would be quickly and readily known, and the loss on them be reduced to the lowest possible point. Could this be provided by law and be made to work, the nature of the investments in which the capital represented by the notes was placed would be a secondary consideration. It could be left to the judgment of the bank managers. So long as the notes were actually redeemed at stated times, the means of redeeming them would not interest the holders. Nor would a system of this kind seem impracticable to a body of business men who have perfected so readily and so rapidly the vast yet simple operations of the Clearing-house. What would be needed would be in effect a clearing-house for notes, and when there was an adequate motive for it, when the perfect currency, safety, and elasticity of the bank issues were seen to depend on such an arrangement, we have no doubt that it could be invented and its creation and operation be provided for by law.

PROSPECTS IN THIS STATE.

The letters which we publish this morning from various parts of the State in regard to the prospects of the campaign will be read with interest. Coming from so many widely separated sources, they show a remarkable concurrence in regard to the general aspects of the canvass. There seems to be no doubt that the Republican Party is everywhere heartily united in support of the national ticket, regardless of any local causes of difference in the past or of varying preferences before the nominations were made. Not only that, but those "liberals" and independents who have been more or less alienated since 1872 have returned to the ranks and are among the most earnest workers. This counts for much more than can be shown by any enumeration of this class, for it indicates satisfaction and consequent activity in an element which gave expression to its discontent more by keeping still and refraining from voting than by proclaiming its grievances and voting with the Democrats. There are no important indications of open dissension in the Democratic ranks likely to affect materially the national ticket, but there is a feeling of dissatisfaction here and there, growing out of the Tilden-Kelly feud and local causes of difference. Some who supported the Tammany pretensions do not accept with entire meekness the contemptuous treatment they have latterly received, and the most ardent believers in Tilden's statesmanship are not altogether overjoyed with a substitute whose claims in the same direction are simply ridiculous. With some of these, Hancock's military service in the Union cause is rather against him than in his favor. There is a *striking unanimity among our scattered cor*respondents in regard to the Republicans, soldiers or otherwise, who were to support Hancock. They are unable to discover them. Here and there one is to be found who is reputed to have taken this stand, but the number is greatly exceeded by that of the Democrats who announce their intention of voting for Garfield and Arthur.

There are two classes which promise a significant addition to Republican strength. These are the young men who are just coming up to the exercise of the rights of citizenship, and the conservative business men of the State. The former class is largely free from the influences and traditions of the past, and disposed to base their action on the requirements of the present. The old considerations growing out of sectional contro*versies have not the same weight with* them as with those whose memories run further back, and who retain lively impressions of the struggles of the past, but they sympathize with the idea of nationality and with the progressive spirit of the Republican Party. They understand the difference between the civilization of the North, with its freedom of discussion and of political action, its free and honest elections, and its equality of citizens under the protection of law, and the semi-barbarism which still dominates the South, breaking up political meetings, smothering the expression of opinion by violence or social ostracism, and carrying elections by shameless fraud. They have no hesitation as to their preference between these two forms of society, or as to which should exercise a controlling influence over the national Administration. They are for the predominance of a free and progressive civilization first and foremost, and then for the party which gives the best promise of enlightened treatment of the practical questions of policy which still await solution.

The sentiment of conservative business men is to have no small influence upon the Presidential election this year, especially in the State of New-York, where commercial and financial interests play so important a part. These men, we may be sure, are not for a change for the sake of change, nor in favor of taking any perilous risks which may lead to a disturbance in the business world. Through a hard and painful experience we have reached a prosperous condition once more. There are well-founded apprehensions that it may not last unless there is a firm and steady maintenance of sound financial and commercial policy on the part of the Government. The progress that has been made, so far as it has been affected by Governmental action, is due to Republican administration and an approximation to sound principles and right methods. With a continuance of that administration, there is every reason for the belief that we shall hold what has been gained and make a further advance in the same direction. On this business confidence and success depend. The attitude and conduct of the Democratic Party in opposing what has been done and threatening to undo it are altogether disquieting. Our commercial classes, with their characteristic sagacity and their subjection to motives of enlightened self-interest, are not likely to give their aid to a change so full of peril and menace as a transfer of the Administration to the Democratic Party at this critical time. Hence, it does not surprise us to learn that Democrats who have important business interests in different parts of the State are disposed to withhold support from their own party, or even to carry it over to the other side, where greater promise of security is to be found. The same consideration operates upon the minds of the industrial classes to no slight extent. They are now doing well, and the future looks promising, and it is not a good time to recommend a change to them when they know not with what disaster it may be fraught.

To sum up the prospects in the Empire State, which is likely to have the deciding voice in the coming election: There is every reason to believe that there will be a very full vote; the Republican Party is united, and will exhibit its whole strength; the liberals, independents, and discontented of the past, whose general sympathies were with the party, are now heartily co-operating with it in active work; and there is a more or less vague and uncertain element in the Democracy from which votes are likely to drift away to the other side or quietly remain out of the ballot-box. Four years ago the Democratic candidate was a prominent citizen of this State, who had genuine pretensions to statesmanship and a fresh record as a reformer, both capable of being plausibly magnified and highly colored, and there was no special fear that he would be the tool of a sectional party. He drew much support in the peculiar condition of affairs at that time which did not belong to his party. Now the conditions are all changed as to the candidate and his relations with his own party and as to the general feeling among the people. It is never wise to make predictions, but the coldest kind of calculation gives the Republicans ground for a high degree of confidence in their ability to choose the Presidential Electors of this State in November. They need only to work earnestly, unitedly, and hopefully, and they appear to have begun with this purpose.

FREE SHIPS OR SUBSIDIES.

There are growing indications that the Ship-owners' Convention that is to be held in October is likely to fall into the hands of those who desire that the interest which they represent shall receive direct aid from the Government. The individual ship-owner, who is an owner and not a builder, has no other wish but to be left free to purchase and sail his vessels in any way that may seem profitable to him. He now has to contend with adverse registration and navigation laws, and if public sentiment could be sufficiently aroused to secure their repeal his end would be attained. It might be desirable to have the date for repealing the Registration law placed a year or two in advance in order to avoid the possible depreciation in the value of American tonnage now afloat; but with the exception of a few minor conditions of this kind, the merchant actively engaged in the shipping business asks nothing of Congress but the abolition of the restraints upon his trade which have been imposed from time to time in the past legislation of the country. Freed from these *embarrassments, it is easy for him, as it is* for any one who understands the business, to see how it could readily be built up. Our people are naturally adapted to the management of maritime affairs. A quarter of a century ago our vessels were sailed faster and cheaper than those owned by foreigners. American sea Captains then had a lofty contempt, not only for the competition of German and French shippers, but also for that of English masters, or "lime jucers," as they commonly called them. Nor was this confidence unfounded, for it was shown by the astonishingly rapid development of our commerce that those interested in it had little to fear from foreign rivals.

The two elements of our success were the cheapness and serviceability of our ships, and the skill with which they were managed. The latter qualification we still possess, the former we have lost, and there is no means of regaining it short of an entire revision of the tariff. As the ship merchants know that a change of this kind is an undertaking much too vast for them to enter upon, they wish to have the right given them of buying their vessels where they can buy them cheapest, but one difficulty that they have now to contend with is that they represent isolated and individual interests, and are working not to obtain a Government gratuity, but merely to secure the right to carry on their legitimate business unimpeded. With the ship-builders and the would-be organizers of steam-ship lines the case is different. They are working for Government aid, and their past experience in manipulating Congressional lobbies has banded them together and given them a knowledge of the methods to be used for creating public sentiment. In the proposed convention they will, therefore, appear as an organized force, and with a clearly defined plan of what they wish to accomplish.

It would, of course, be impossible to foreshadow the scheme which they have in mind; but some suggestion of their intention may be gathered from the statements of one or two shipping journals that are obviously acting in their interest. Naturally enough, they are utterly opposed to a repeal of the Registration law, and have no apparent wish to have the tariff remodeled. They seem to think that the proper thing for the Government to do is to treat with them in a spirit of generosity. The French plan of a general subvention to all home-built ships is respectfully spoken of; but as this involves a direct money payment by the national Treasury, doubts are expressed as to its American applicability. But one plan is outlined which is indicative of the legislation they would like to see adopted. This is that Congress should pass laws "constraining every nation sending its products to our shores to transport them in their own vessels, or permit our vessels to bring them, and when the vessels of other nations come to this country refuse them entry unless bringing their own nation's products, or coming in ballast to be loaded with our products or manufactures for their return voyage." "By this means," our authority adds, "our ship-owners would have work for their vessels." We should think they would, and the only wonder is that to this plan they have not put, as an addition, that our export trade must be entirely carried on in American vessels. But is any one so foolish as to suppose that, for the benefit of a handful of ship-builders, this country is to put an enormous tax upon itself, and curb its growing foreign trade, when the only end to be gained—the development of our shipping business—can be brought about by entirely inexpensive and simpler means? To compel the Chinese and Japanese to send their tea, the inhabitants of Continental Europe their manufactured goods and fruits, the Brazilians their coffee and sugar, either in their own vessels or in American hulls, might furnish profitable freights for our ship merchants; but this profit would be derived by augmenting the cost of these same articles to the American consumers. And besides this, it would indirectly tax our export trade. Vessels that did not come immediately from their home countries would have to come here in ballast, and for this useless voyage the Western farmer would have to pay in the increased freight rates demanded for taking his grain across the Atlantic. No doubt, under these conditions, Mr. John Roach could afford to run a line of his steamers to Brazil, and the income of the Pacific Mail Company would be increased, but it is equally clear that we should be paying very dearly for this and similar gratifications of national vanity. The point that we wish to make is that ship merchants who attend this conference must be prepared to have schemes of this kind put forward and earnestly advocated by members of an organized body, and must be equally prepared to have all manner of obstacles thrown in the way of resolutions favoring a repeal of the Registration law. Whether or not the convention is controlled by those who are now planning its capture will depend on the amount of resistance offered by individual ship-owners. If it is captured, its conclusions will prove worthless, for there is not the least likelihood that Congress will accept any direct or indirect scheme for subsidizing vessels.

AMERICANS FOR AMERICANS.

A large number of American women who have been fashionably reared, and have spent a good deal of time abroad, have, undoubtedly, a penchant for European husbands. Having more accomplishments than common sense, and almost no knowledge of the world or of human nature, especially of their own, they invest foreigners with an ideal character, and imagine that married life with them will be not only distinguished but exceptionally happy. Foreigners seem romantic, because uncommon and unknown; they appeal to the sense of novelty, to the emotional effusiveness of our young country women who are easily captivated, mainly through their ardent fancy, when a foreigner of note has been introduced to their social circle.

It must be admitted, too, although the admission is unpleasant, that not a few of them, having been born and bred in a democracy, think rank and titles very fine, and that to gain rank or title by matrimony is a precious acquisition. Consequently, they often struggle, manage, and demean themselves for a title in such a way as would make any honest republican blush, should he see the humiliating performance. There are few spectacles abroad more mortifying to the better sort of Americans than to be compelled to witness a daughter of the commonwealth angling for a foreign nobleman, or, indeed, for a foreigner of any kind. If they travel much, or sojourn long in Europe, they can scarcely miss such spectacles altogether, and their consolation must be that the anglers are not representatives of the Nation. They are types of a class; but the class is not a type of the country.

There are ferocious radicals who appear to believe that the majority of Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Viscounts, or even Knights, are, at base, scurvy fellows, *shielded from general contempt only by* their artificial badge of honor. Many nobles are as much so in nature as in name; are as far above the common level by character as by social position. But the specimens of nobility who consent to be the husbands of American girls are not, as a rule, those that confer credit on their rank. They are very apt to be men of bad habits, broken fortunes, selfish instincts, willing to accept the fair republicans in consideration of their handsome dowry. They feel that what their brides want is title, and, having given that, they frequently give them nothing else. Love, esteem, loyalty, chivalry, courtesy, are not included; these do not form part of the agreement. The number of our women who have been married to Continental titles, and repented it bitterly, is larger than has been suspected. American women are proud as well as faithful, and having made a mistake are prone to abide by their act uncomplainingly, in spite of anguish and heart-ache.

But even when such unions prove happy, or, to be exact, not more unhappy than the average unions, they are never quite safe. This may be said of any marriage with certain truth; but marriages between men and women of the same country, with ample opportunity for mutual acquaintance, are assuredly far less hazardous than marriages contracted under reversed conditions. Crossing of nationalities is reputed to be wise frequently, to have a good effect on progeny. French and Germans, English and Italians, Russians and French, are said to blend favorably, because, one having what the other lacks, they fit into one another admirably. This is better as a theory, we opine, than as a fact. But if all that has been claimed for it be strictly trustworthy, it is a grave question whether American women are not always imprudent when they take a European husband, even though he have no title and when they are drawn together by community of taste and feeling.

Behavior toward woman, particularly a wife, is totally different here from what it is in Europe, and the socials of the two hemispheres widely diverge. The American man has more esteem and deference for woman, if not more consideration and chivalry; is willing she should have more freedom; that she should enjoy a larger degree of independence, than almost any European can *regard as proper. A Frenchman allows his* wife large liberty, to be sure, but it is because his marriage is usually one of arrangement and interest rather than of affection and sympathy, and because he does not wish to be interfered with himself. But the American allows his wife to be free and independent when he passionately loves her; when she is his best friend and most genial companion. Europeans gibe at our domesticity. They say that we are too closely married; that we have not sufficient life apart; that the man is too much under the domination of the woman.

There may be some, perhaps a good deal, of truth in the allegation. If there be, it only sustains the position taken—that an American woman runs serious risk by accepting a foreign husband. He will not be very likely to yield her all the mental room and spiritual space she craves, and has been accustomed to. She will be apt to chafe against the bars of her limitation, against the narrower conventionalisms of the Old World, where her connubial life will, in all probability, be spent. Not understanding the difference between the customs and precedents of her own and other lands, she will not recognize the justice of conforming thereto. She will not see anything as her husband sees it, nor will he see it as she does. They will clash and gradually go apart. Her status will not and can not be there as it would be here. Her place will be changed, but not her mind. Antagonism must arise between them. He will think her reckless and indiscreet. She will believe him egotistic and tyrannical.

Married persons cannot have too much in common, too few causes for disagreement at the outset, since the inevitable tendency of wedlock is to evoke discord, unless regulated by sympathy and molded by affection. Very slight causes may in time breed terrible dissensions, and such causes as must exist between Americans and Europeans, with their diverse opinions and ideas of propriety and conjugal obligations, are often productive either of misery or indifferentism. It may be old-fashioned; but reciprocal esteem and love are not undesirable in matrimony, and they are most likely to be assured to American women by American husbands. Our women may demand more than they should; they may have excess of freedom; they may be spoiled by indulgence; but they are so wonted to the marital customs of the country; they have so long been coddled and humored that any sudden change makes them unhappy. They find European husbands, the best of them, very different from American husbands, who never can be induced to treat them as wives are generally treated here. If they wish to be contented, to have solid satisfaction in wedlock, they should not turn their eyes across the sea. Whatever their faults and weaknesses, Americans are in the main the kindest, most considerate, most indulgent, most lover-like husbands in civilization, and American women who seek alliances abroad are in danger of having all their romantic dreams rudely dispelled. Other nations may cross with advantage, but Americans mate best with their own. The wisest nuptial injunction in this land is Americans for Americans.

The Irish papers relate that when the land lord of an estate in Leinster remonstrated with one of his tenants who had combined with others to avoid payment of rent, he was answered: "Well, yes know I can't pay the rint, but if you're *anyways short I'll lend yo the money and be* —— to yez!" The story sounds like one of those invented to illustrate or point a moral, but when read in the light of the report of Irish savings on the 1st of last month it seems more likely to be true. Indisputable figures show that there has been an actual increase since June 30, 1879, of £70,000 (on a gross total of £32,000,000) in the investments in Government and India stock, and in the Post Office savings banks there has been an increase of £77,000. That is doing pretty well for a people reputed the reverse of frugal, and in a famine year, too. In the less popular Trustee savings banks, however, there has been a decrease of £53,000. A peculiar thing about the bank figures is that they fluctuate in cycles, rather than from year to year, and so afford a basis for inferences as to the future. Thus, from 1840 to 1846 the deposits increased from £5,568,000 to £8,440,000. Then, in 1847, they fell in a single year 22 per cent., and the loss was not regained for five years. From 1853 to 1872, however, there was *steady progress*, and in 1859 the deposits reached £18,042,000. Then followed three *bad years, with an accumulated loss of 19 per cent.*, which was not recovered until 1868. Then followed twelve good years, until the beginning of the present crisis at the end of 1876. Then the deposits aggregated £32,200,000, or double those of 1859. Since then the accumulated loss has been £2,455,000, which, though greater in the total than in either of the former crises, is less than 11 per cent. on the amount in 1876. Since June 30, 1870, the falling off in bank deposits and cash balances has been £941,000. To recover this loss will probably require more than one good harvest. Thus, the present cycle, like those of 1847 and 1860, will most likely be ended by the fifth and approaching year, which, this brief retrospect shows, there is good reason to hope and believe will be followed by several good years.

The recent Bachelors' ball in London and the struggle for invitations to the brilliant occasion call to mind that it was at a somewhat similar entertainment, to wit, the Dandies' ball, that Beau Brummell delivered himself of one of his best witticisms. The Dandies' ball was given by four lights of London fashion, of whom Brummell's name has best survived the tooth of time, despite the titles of at least two of the others. Of these four one only was well acquainted with the then Prince of Wales and the Beau, as is well known, was his best enemy. Consequently the Prince received no invitation, but the rumors of the brilliancy of the fete were such that he condescended to "ask to be asked," and accordingly he received an invitation duly signed by the four givers of the ball. When he entered the ball-room he was received by his hosts, who stood two on each side of the door. As was to have been expected, he spoke to the one of them whom he already knew, and he also addressed a few words to two others, but he looked at Brummell with a glance in which there was no recognition of who he was or why he was standing with the others, and then passed on. It was at that instant, and while he was still within earshot, that Brummell said rather languidly, but perfectly distinctly, "Alvanley, who's your fat friend?" In the life of Brummell, when the story is told, it is said that the Prince could not conceal his vexation at having his insult so pointedly turned against himself. As the story is sometimes told it loses point by being divested of its incidents, but, taken altogether, it is alone quite sufficient to show what it received them later years to discover, that in that Brummell, been though he was, was also much more than a mere dandy.

The fox hunts are nowadays one of the established Summer recreations of Newport, and the Englishman who has to perforce forego his favorite pastime in his own country at this season has only to cross the water to find it all ready for him here. Those ladies who so often distinguish themselves by being in at the death may like to know that their own sex has ere now won laurels in another branch of equestrian diversion. A Yorkshire authority says that perhaps the most exciting and enthusiastic scene ever witnessed on a race-course was at Knavesmire, in 1804, when Mrs. Thornton *accepted her brother-in-law, Capt. Fitzy's, challenge* to ride a race for a wager "for 500 guineas and 1,000 guineas bye." The distance was four miles, and Mrs. Thornton to ride her weight against Mr. Fitzy his weight. A hundred thousand persons flocked to the course, and the Sixth Dragoons were called out to aid the constables in keeping order. At the start the betting was "five and six to four on the petticoat." When half the course had been run it rose to seven to four, and as three miles advanced to two to one. During the three miles the lady had been gradually increasing the lead, when in the last mile her girth slackened, and although she cleverly kept her seat, she could not maintain her pace. It was said that $1,000,000 changed hands. In the following year Mrs. Thornton rode two other races—one a match for 2,000 guineas and a bet of 400 guineas with Mr. Barrow, who at the last moment declined to ride, and Mrs. Thornton cantered over the course. The other was with a famous jocker named Buckle. Mrs. Thornton, in purple cap and waistcoat, yankee shirt, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings, took the lead and kept it for some distance, but was passed by Buckle, who maintained his position for a few lengths, "when," to quote a chronicler, "the lady, by the most excellent horsemanship, pushed forward and came in a style superior to anything of the kind we ever witnessed, gaining the race by half a neck."

No trustworthy census of Russia has ever yet been taken, but the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has recently added a valuable contribution to the scanty stock of information regarding its population by printing a series of tables on the authority of the Ministry of the Interior. To any objection that the figures are not very recent—they come down no later than 1870—it may be sufficient to reply that they are at once the best and the first authoritatively made public. For the four years 1867-68-69-70 the average number of births in the 50 Governments of European Russia was 3,162,000; of deaths, 2,262,000, and of marriages, 640,971. It thus appears that the natural growth of the population through the excess of births over deaths was 761,000, or 1.9 per cent. of the total population of 64,081,000. At this rate the population would double in 36 years, a result which it would require 48 years to reach in Germany, and 163 in France. The birth-rate per 1,000 persons averaged 49.8, which is higher than in any other European country, Germany ranking next (40.9.) England standing about midway, (36.4,) and France coming last, (26.8.) The percentage of illegitimate to total births is 2.62, the proportion for members of the Greek Church being 2.06; for Catholics, 2.17; for Protestants, 2.19, and for Jews and Mohammedans only 0.22 and 0.18 respectively. The comparison, if it is reliable, and nothing appears to the contrary, is not flattering to Christian morality. Comparing countries rather than religions, Russia does not suffer, for in England the rate of illegitimate births is 5.54, in France 7.85, in Germany 3.71, and in Austria 13.46. Taking the 70 most important Russian towns, the rate in them, as against the country, is nearly six times larger, or 14.89 for the cities and 2.87 for the villages. The proportion of male to female births is 104.8, as against 104 in England, 105 in Germany, 106 in Austria, and 107 in Italy. The death-rate is higher in Russia than in the majority of European States, being 3.66 per 100, and the unenviable superiority is due chiefly to an excess of deaths among infants, of whom more than a quarter (28.84) die before completing their first year. The annual marriage rate is 9.8 per 1,000, a proportion which is only exceeded in Hungary, (10.5,) is about like Germany's, (9.5,) and far surpasses Ireland's, (6.1.) In the countries of Western Europe the proportion of men marrying under 20 ranges between 0.1 and 3.5 per cent., and of women between 4.7 and 19.9 per cent. In Russia 37 men out of every 100, and 57 women out of every 100, marry before 20, but the disproportion is to some extent corrected by a smaller percentage in later years. More widows and widowers remarry in Russia than in other European countries, and the proportion is higher among Catholics than among members of the Greek Church. In the case of Protestants it is lower for widows and higher for widowers.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Robert Toombs supports the anti-Colquitt Democratic minority in Georgia.

The nomination of Congressman Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, is for his seventh consecutive term.

The Democrats of the Ninth District of Georgia have nominated the Hon. Hiram P. Bell for Representative in Congress.

Parker Pillsbury says that he never voted for a President in his life, and that he has not been a ballot-box for 50 years.

Capt. Nath Atkinson is running as an Independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of North Carolina.

The Republicans of the Seventh District of North Carolina have nominated David M. Purches for Representative in Congress.

The Democrats of the Sixth District of Iowa (Weaver's district) have indorsed Judge John C. Cook, the Greenback nominee.

Major Louis C. Latham has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Democrats of the First District of North Carolina.

South Carolina Democratic papers want Wade Hampton to explain away his speech at Staunton, Va. It is too late. The spoken word never returns.

State Treasurer Renfroe, of Georgia, who was defeated in the Democratic State Convention, announces that he will run as an independent candidate for re-election.

For some inexplicable reason the Prohibitionists of Connecticut have made nominations for Representatives in Congress, as well as for State and county officers, &c.

The Greenbackers of the Fifth District of Indiana have nominated Dr. Jonah H. Robinson for Representative in Congress in place of Prof. John O. Ridpath, declined.

It is said that the majority in the Georgia Democratic State Convention offered the anti-Colquitt minority the privilege of naming all the State officers if they would accept Colquitt. They refused.

The Hon. Daniel P. Stubbs, whose name is familiar as a willing candidate for political office, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Greenbackers of the First District of Iowa.

The Greenbackers have nominated Royal E. Barber for Representative in Congress in the Seventh District of Indiana. The same party has nominated Judge Wallace in the Eighth District of that State.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says that Capt. W. R. Spears, who acted a prominent part in the Mississippi Democratic Legislative caucus last Winter, is making a canvass for the Garfield ticket as Elector at Large.

The Democrats of the First District of Kansas have nominated Mayor John C. Tomlinson, of Atchison, for Representative in Congress. In the Third District of Kansas the Democrats have nominated J. Wade McDonald.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, last week, publicly expressed approval of the partisan decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana nullifying the constitutional amendments which the people had ratified. If he lives long he may regret it.

The Columbia (Ga.) *Enquirer*, which is anti-Colquitt, says of the majority of the Democratic State Convention: "They had it in their power to nominate any distinguished Georgian, except Colquitt, but refused. They loved personalities better than party or State. They have done all they can to disintegrate the organization. They have accomplished more for Independentism than all the

advocates. They have effected more to promote dissensions in the future than all Democratic opponents combined. They would make no concession for the sake of harmony. They had determined to rule or ruin."

The political State Conventions of the week include the following: Tuesday, New-York Greenback, in Syracuse; Wednesday, New-Jersey Republican, in Trenton; Connecticut Democratic, in New-Haven, and Colorado Democratic, in Leadville.

Capt. Lewis F. Green has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Greenbackers of the Second District of Kansas. He ran as a Fusion candidate for County Clerk four years ago, and received 661 votes to 3,596 for the Republican candidate.

The Greenbackers of the Seventeenth District of Ohio have nominated Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning County, for Representative in Congress. Mr. Jenkins was the Greenback candidate for State Treasurer two years ago, and is described by the Canton *Repository* as a harmless sort of person.

In an effort to explain away Wade Hampton's Staunton speech the Charleston (S. C.) *News* says of the Southern people: "They have no secret aims or objects. If they had, *somebody would be sure to blurt them out.*" This is not elegant, but it seems to describe precisely what Wade Hampton did.

As early as Thursday last Gov. Colquitt wrote a long, formal letter accepting the nomination from a portion of the Georgia Democratic State Convention for re-election. He says that he feels that he has been true to the interest of Georgia in the past, and that he will not falter in the discharge of duty in the future.

The following editorial observation of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* will amuse Vermonters: "Vermont has sent a statue of Jacob Collamer, one of her jurists, Representatives, and Senators, for the Hall of Statuary at Washington, to which each State is invited to make two contributions. Collamer was one of the 'Old Guard' Republicans, and if alive to-day would probably be found supporting Gen. Hancock for the Presidency."

In a speech at Marion, Grant County, Ind., the other day, ex-Gov. Hendricks found it in his heart to say this much of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President: "Mr. English, the nominee for Vice President, is a native of this State. He has been much connected with public affairs, and has shown the qualities of deliberation, prudence, and strength. He is not extravagant in hope or prodigal in promise, but he does what he undertakes."

Robert Toombs is not favorably impressed by Gen. Gordon's assertion that he could not live in Washington on a Senator's salary of $6,000 a year. Toombs says that he could live on $1,500, that he has boarded in Washington at $10 a week with such men as Clay and Crittenden for fellow-boarders, and that any man ought to be proud to represent Georgia in the Senate, and to win and wear so high an honor he ought to be willing to live on potatoes, if necessary.

Leading Republicans of San Francisco have organized a new club to be known as the Republican League of California. The initiation fee is $50, and already the club has nearly 200 members. The President is F. F. Low, and the Secretary George C. Hickox. Rooms are being fitted up on California-street, and they will be supplied with everything that makes club-rooms attractive, as it is the intention to make them a pleasant resort for the members and a place wherein distinguished guests from abroad may be properly entertained.

THE VOICE OF AN INDEPENDENT.

WHY EX-GOV. AUSTIN BLAIR, OF MICHIGAN, WILL VOTE FOR GARFIELD.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Michigan, in his recent speech at the Republican County Convention in Jackson, that State, said:

"As for myself, I am not here to apologize for anything I have done or to take anything back. My position has been for some years past that of an independent in politics, and I can assure you there is some solid comfort in independence. But I have seen clearly for some time past that the issues were being steadily made up between the two great parties, and the time was rapidly approaching when there would remain no middle ground, and every citizen would find himself compelled to take one side or the other, if he took any interest at all in public affairs. As we drift away from the war and the questions arising immediately out of it, those questions of finance and taxation and reform which concern the administration of the Government under its changed Constitution and laws must rise into prominence, and the positions taken now are likely to be enduring. The Chicago Convention recognized this in placing in nomination for the Presidency a civilian with a well-known record in public affairs. It indicates the willingness of the party to lay aside, to some extent at least, the old war issues, and to enter upon the discussion of those questions of administration which are now pressing for a solution. I think it is not too much to say that that nomination has changed the attitude of the party quite materially in some respects. Upon these questions I have very decided convictions; and while, perhaps, it would not be quite true to say, as my friend Mr. Loomis has said, that I have always been a Republican (and he has my candid thanks for his kind remarks,) it may be said truly—borrowing the expressive idea of Mr. Chase—that I have been a Republican out of practical relations with any party. Upon the tariff question, I have always supported the tariff for revenue, with duties so adjusted as to afford incidental protection to American industries. Holding these views, how could I vote for a party whose platform distinctly declares for a tariff for revenue only. Then upon the financial issue, which I regard as vital, the Republican Party has a record of fidelity to 'honest money,' but the Democratic record is quite otherwise. It seems upon this subject to conform its theories to the single purpose of catching votes. It is enough to say that it cannot be relied upon to protect the country against the vagaries of Greenbackism. It is now almost everywhere dickering with the Greenback people, and on the question of honest money seems to have no sincerity anywhere. How, then, can they fairly object if men of my ways of thinking go to the Republicans for the purpose of maintaining a sound currency? The reform of the civil service has been for many years with me a matter of the first importance. In this matter the Republicans have not risen in practice to the height of their promises. Not very much in this direction has been done; but it still stands in the platform as one of the purposes of the party. There did seem, at Chicago, at one time, a disposition to abandon it, but on a motion from Massachusetts it was retained. That is something. The Democrats complain very bitterly that the old spoils system still remains, and reproach the Republicans for it. But what have they done to bring about a genuine civil service reform? The Liberal Republicans joined them in 1874, and gave them the House of Representatives, which they have retained ever since; and we kept on voting with them until they also got possession of the Senate. And now for two sessions they have had entire control of both branches of Congress. Why have they not reformed the civil service? Why have they not passed the bill to abolish spoils, which they knew Mr. Hayes was sighing to sign? Is it possible that our Democratic friends have been thinking that some time they might get into power themselves, and then *spoils would not be so very bad a thing?—that contributions from office-holders* are a corruption fund only when your adversaries have them? Can it be? I will not detain you longer. It was not my purpose to have said even so much as I have, but merely to thank you and to assure you of my convictions in regard to the coming campaign, and my determination to support Gen. Garfield for President, as the best and fittest thing for an honest and patriotic citizen of my way of thinking to do."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—Frank Kappler, a German, was burned to death at the City Hospital at Silver Cliff last night. He fell out of bed and pulled a lamp over on himself.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—William Evans, 20 years old, was drowned at Bay Ridge to-day while bathing. He ventured out too far in the bay, and was swept off by the strong current.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 15.—The report of the accident at Mount Hope last night was greatly exaggerated. Careful inquiry to-day elicits the fact that no one was drowned or even seriously injured. When the platform upon which many persons were standing awaiting opportunity to get into the boat gave way about 15 were precipitated into the water. There was much excitement, but the depth of the water was not over five feet, and those who were overboard had little difficulty in getting ashore. Reports of serious disaster reached this city and created great alarm.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.—The schooner Lilly Mandal, at St. John, from Cadiz, reports having experienced a heavy gale of wind from the south-west on July 15, lasting 24 hours, in which she lost topmast and jib-boom.

On the 3d inst. a craft belonging to Stephen French, of St. John, which left that port on the morning of the same day, sprang a leak when near the northern head of Petty Harbor, and soon after sank. Neither the vessel nor the goods which were on board for the purpose of trading were insured.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Fifteen separate commanderies of Knights Templar passed through this city to-day en route to the triennial conclave at Chicago.

MARSHAL BAZAINE DEAD

THE CAREER OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH SOLDIER.

HIS BODY ESCORTED THROUGH LIMOGES BY SPANISH SOLDIERS—A SKETCH OF HIS MILITARY LIFE AND SERVICES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—*Le Voltaire* announces the death of Marshal Bazaine, and says his body, escorted by three Spanish soldiers, passed through Limoges on the 12th inst.

François Achille Bazaine, born Feb. 13, 1811, came of a family of soldiers, and the inherited taste for the life of the camp and the field impelled him to join the Army at an early age. He studied at the Polytechnic School in Paris for a few years, and entered the Army as a private soldier in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Algerian war, and his services in the field won for him in four years the grade of Lieutenant, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor was placed upon his breast upon the field of battle as a mark of distinction for his bravery. He was again in active service in 1837, engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists. Here again he won distinction, returning to Algeria in 1839 with the rank of Captain. For several years after his services in Algeria consisted of those of a Military Governor, and he took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco. The Crimean war brought him conspicuously to the notice of the Emperor. At its outbreak, in 1853, he was chosen to command a brigade of infantry, and acquitted himself so well that during the siege of Sebastopol he was honorably mentioned in the dispatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier, and was afterward raised to the rank of General of Division. At Kinburn, which he captured with about 1,500 prisoners of war, he gained new laurels, and in 1856 he was appointed Inspector of several divisions of infantry. When Napoleon undertook to carry out his plan of reducing and subjugating Mexico, he placed Gen. Bazaine in command of a division of the Army. He arrived in Mexico in July, 1862, and soon gained new distinction, succeeding to the supreme command, previously held by Marshal Forey, in 1863. On Sept. 5, 1864, he was made a Marshal of France, having already, in August, 1856, been named Commander of the Legion of Honor, and of the Grand Cross July 2, 1863. While commanding the Mexican Army he drove back Juarez to the uttermost frontier, made himself master of Oajaca and its garrison of 7,000 men, and organized a system of guerrilla warfare, which, under the notorious Col. Dupin, was carried on with much bravery and barbarity. In September, 1866, embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the native Mexicans, the policy of the United States, and fatal misunderstandings with the Emperor Maximilian, Marshal Bazaine concentrated his troops at Vera Cruz, and while he prepared to embark them for France, he vigorously repelled to the last moment the attacks of the natives. At length, on March 12, 1867, he left Vera Cruz with the entire expeditionary force, and abandoned Maximilian to his fate. During 1867 he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps, stationed at Nancy, and on Oct. 15, 1869, was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, with his reputation of a brave and skillful officer, he was regarded by the French as a commander of whom brilliant exploits and great success might be expected. During the earlier stages of that disastrous war he acted a conspicuous part. At first he commanded the Third Corps of the Army of the Rhine, and eventually controlled the forces that, pressed on every side by the advancing columns of the German Army, eventually assembled about Metz. He made desperate attempts to retreat from that fortress to Verdun, but was repeatedly driven back. After a siege of seven weeks Metz capitulated, and three Marshals, 50 Generals, more than 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men surrendered to Prince Frederick Charles. For this act Marshal Bazaine incurred the indignation of the whole French people. Leaving Metz, and fearing that his unpopularity would cost him his life if he remained in the country, he went to England, and remained there until August, 1881, when he appeared at Versailles in answer to a summons by the Military Commission of the National Assembly. Serious charges were made against him for his conduct at Metz; he was handed over to a council of war, imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872, and was tried at the Grand Trianon at Versailles by a court presided over by the Duc d'Aumale. He was charged not only with military incapacity in permitting himself to be blockaded in Metz by a nearly equal force to his own, and for his ultimate capitulation, but with a treasonable design of making himself, with the aid of his Army, independent of the Government of National Defense, which had been universally acknowledged in France. The trial, which began Oct. 6, ended on Dec. 10, 1873, in the decision that Marshal Bazaine was guilty in that he had not done all that was required by honor and duty, and the prisoner was condemned to degradation and death. Marshal MacMahon commuted the sentence, two days after, to confinement for 20 years in prison, and remitted the ceremony which, according to law, accompanies the sentence of degradation. He was deprived of his dignities and imprisoned on the island of Ste. Marguerite, opposite Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast. Here the prisoner lived for nine months with a good deal of freedom, in the society of his wife and of his old Aide-de-camp, Col. Villette. On the plea that the health of their children was affected, Mme. Bazaine sought an interview with Marshal MacMahon to ask him that her husband might be allowed to pass his days in exile, but not a prisoner. Marshal MacMahon refused to grant the desired interview. On Sunday evening, Aug. 9, 1874, after a conversation with Col. Villette, he left the fortress in which he had been confined, escaping from the parapet by means of a knotted rope. Mme. Bazaine and her cousin waited for him in a boat, he was taken on board a ship lying near, and escaped to Italy. On Aug. 14 he was in Cologne, later he visited England, and on Nov. 17, 1874, he took up his residence in Madrid, where he has since lived. After his escape he made an extended explanation of his conduct while in command of the French army at Metz.

A history of Marshal Bazaine is incomplete without some allusion to his wife, who made so many efforts to secure a modification of the term of his imprisonment.

Madame Bazaine, who did wonderful service for a woman, in effecting her husband's escape, was married to Marshal Bazaine during his service in Mexico. From accounts Bazaine had a very poor opinion of the Mexicans as a people, but this did not prevent him from falling in love with and marrying a native Mexican woman. He was married in the City of Mexico, on the 20th of June, 1865, to Señorita Dona Josefa Pena y Azcarate, a lady of great beauty and immense wealth, and, according to general belief, the daughter of a brigand. The civil marriage was performed by the intendant of the city, after which the Archbishop pronounced a blessing on the happy couple. Maximilian and Carlotta acting as *padrinos*. But this was not the only imperial patronage that the happy couple received, as the Emperor and Empress of the French were sponsors for their first child. There are now four children in the family. The eldest kept his father company at Sainte Marguerite for some time before Mme. Bazaine and one of the other children were permitted to join him. During the progress of Bazaine's trial, and before its commencement, Mme. Bazaine and the four children occupied apartments in a convent at some little distance from the house in which he was confined at Versailles.

A DRUG CLERK'S FATAL MISTAKE.

WHITBY, Ontario, Aug. 15.—Capt. Sherwood, of the steamer Norseman, which plies between Port Hope and Rochester, N. Y., died this morning from the effects of morphine, given by a druggist's clerk in mistake for quinine, called for by a prescription.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, will convene here on the 24th inst. Preparations for the event are far advanced, and arrangements have been made for the finest display this order has ever had. The programme is quite elaborate, and embraces entertainments of different kinds, several prize drills, and a grand procession, in which all the local military companies will participate.

A CELEBRATED ACTRESS GONE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS NEILSON IN PARIS—HER CAREER ON THE STAGE.

Miss Lilian Adelaide Neilson, the actress, whose career upon the American stage, commencing at Booth's Theatre, in November, 1872, is familiar to all lovers of the drama, died yesterday at the Continental Hotel, in Paris. Her death was very sudden, although scarcely, perhaps, entirely unexpected; for it has been a familiar fact among those who knew her well that she was subject to seizures of heart disease, which were liable to cut short her career at any time. A fainting fit after a scene calling for more than ordinary emotional strain has, indeed, been something not uncommon with Miss Neilson during her engagements here; and, as gossip about actors and actresses goes sometimes, these attacks have occasionally been mentioned with a knowing shake of the head. The event proves that they were the symptoms of a deep-seated and incurable disease, from which the stage loses one of its most popular favorites at the age of 30, having scarcely arrived at the full maturity of her powers. Miss Neilson was born in the year 1850, in Saragossa, Spain, but not of unmixed Spanish parentage, although in physique and appearance she was a true Spanish woman. Her father was a Spaniard, but her mother was of English extraction, and as often occurs with those who mingle the blood and traits of two races, the result was a highly emotional and dramatic nature, combining the intensity of the swart Peninsular with the self-control of the colder English stock.

Of her early history few details have been learned. She was an actress on the public stage as a girl of 15, her first appearance being made at the Theatre Royal, Margate, early in 1865. In July of the same year she made her début on the London stage as Juliet. Her acting did not attract particular attention either from the critics or the public, and must have been callow and immature compared with her later representations of the rôle, which have won for her in critical circles the reputation of the only living Juliet. It was not exactly a good season of the year to make a London reputation—for it is not in the dog-days drama that stars usually make their first courtesy to a metropolitan public.

On Monday, July 2, 1866, Miss Neilson again tried her fortune with a London audience at the Princess's Theatre. The play was a new one by Mr. Watts Phillips, entitled "The Huguenot Captain." Miss Neilson appeared in part of "Gabrielle de Savigny," the heroine of the story, and made a favorable impression. A London critic spoke of her as "a remarkably pretty and interesting actress; a little stiff and awkward in her movements, but with considerable play of facial expression;" possessing a pleasing voice, though troubled with a slight lisp, and capable, with training and practice, of earning a good position on the London stage. In November she sustained the part of Victorine in the drama of the same name at the Adelphi Theatre. The play was a familiar one in London, having had a long run at the Adelphi 30 years previous, and there was thus an opportunity to compare the new Victorine with many that had gone before, particularly with Mrs. Yates, who originally represented the romantic and vision-seeing heroine, whose selection of a husband is decided by a dream. This was, perhaps, Miss Neilson's first genuine success, as her natural piquancy of manner was peculiarly adapted to the embodiment of the coquettish Parisian embroideress, while, in the last act, in which the heroine has fallen into extreme poverty, the pathos of the situation was effectively brought out. In the Spring of 1867 she played Nelly Armroyd in Mr. Watts Phillips's "Lost in London" with striking success.

An engagement at the Theatre Royal took Miss Neilson to Edinburgh in September, 1868. Here she made her first appearance as Rosalind, in "As You Like It;" as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and as Julia, in "The Hunchback"—the latter an impersonation which Grace Greenwood, in July, 1879, highly compliments in one of her daintiest paragraphs. The verdict of the *Scotsman* was less enthusiastic, but, on the whole, very favorable to the young actress. The delineation was described as ample and accurate, and Miss Neilson's artistic aptitude for the part was duly commented upon. In October Mr. Palgrave Simpson's "Stage and State," adapted from Legouvé's "La Madonne de l'Art," was produced at the Theatre Royal, with Miss Neilson as Beatrix, a part in which Ristori had not long before made a decided impression in Paris. The piece failed, and "The Captain of the Vulture," adapted from one of Miss Braddon's highly wrought novels, was substituted for it.

In the Spring of 1869 she is again in London as Lilian in "Life for Life," at the Lyceum Theatre. The *Athenæum*, speaking of her execution at this time, describes her as an actress of great power, but with a method in art as yet imperfect, wanting in variety, too sudden in her transitions, and a little given to attitudinizing, but imparting a very subtle significance to the delivery of certain passages. She added Madame Vidal, Mary Bolton, Amy Robsart, and Rebecca (in an adaptation of "Ivanhoe") to her list, and in September, 1872, having played her series of farewell performances in London as Pauline and Juliet with brilliant success, Miss Neilson sailed for New-York to fulfill a series of engagements in this country, beginning at Booth's Theatre. Her first appearance before a New-York audience, and a highly critical one, was made on Monday evening, Nov. 18, 1872, in Juliet, which the London press had already pronounced her masterpiece. While the critics did not praise without reserve, they were generally agreed in pronouncing the new Juliet the best that had graced the New-York stage for years, and her success was assured. After finishing her engagement she made the tour of the United States and Canada, appearing as Juliet, Beatrice, Pauline, Lady Teazle, Julia, and Isabella in "Measure for Measure." Seldom, perhaps, has a tour proved so completely successful in the two important respects of popularity and artistic excellence. She appeared at Booth's Theatre in December, 1873, as Pauline, with remarkable success, notwithstanding the higher prestige of her Juliet. In May, 1873, Miss Neilson made her first appearance as Amy Robsart, Scott's gentle and amiable heroine; in October of the same year she played a brilliant Brooklyn engagement. *In February, 1874, she was again drawing* full houses in this City, in her best rôles, among them Julia, Juliet, and Pauline, which had now become her classics with Metropolitan audiences, and were always sure to bring out the best culture and taste of the theatre-going public. May 2, 1874, she played her farewell at Booth's, but accepted an engagement at the Lyceum the following Autumn. In April, 1875, she was again the attraction at Booth's, opening the season with a remarkably successful run of "Amy Robsart," and closing with Pauline. May 14, 1877, Miss Neilson gave her admirers a novelty on opening her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The part was Cymbeline, one of those naive and vital creations of womanliness that only a Shakespeare's brain can work out in drama. The novelty proved an artistic as well as a popular success. Juliet and Pauline finished the season.

Miss Neilson now returned to London, the scene of her girlish triumphs, but the memory of appreciative audiences here soon won her back to the American stage, and her last season in America, in the Autumn and Winter of 1879, will be remembered as an artistic and popular success that gave her rank among the higher order of actresses. Wherever she appeared she was hailed with enthusiasm, and almost from the date of her landing from the Gallia, Oct. 7, until she sailed again for Europe her career was an ovation. Miss Neilson has during her residence in the United States made no less than six tours of the leading cities, with a success scarcely rivaled by that of any of our leading actresses. Her artistic method was simple, charged with emotion and passion, yet sufficiently tinged with imaginative grace to render it of very high quality, if not of the highest. What she would have been at 35, for she was scarcely at her maturity, can only be gathered from the record of her growth during the last 10 years. She was married some 10 years to a Mr. Philip Lee, but not happily, and had obtained a divorce within the last two or three years.

IN A DEN OF RATTLESNAKES.

TWO BOYS KILL THIRTY-EIGHT OF THE REPTILES AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

POCONO, Penn., Aug. 14.—Two boys, named Edward Gibson, 12 years of age, and Henry Wentworth, 13 years of age, living near Erie, Penn., have been visiting relatives a few miles north-west of this place, for several weeks. Yesterday morning they concluded to spend the day gathering whortleberries, which are unusually plentiful throughout this section, particularly on the Pocono Mountains. Accompanying the two lads was a small dog. The boys left for the woods soon after breakfast, and began gathering berries about two and a half miles north from where they were visiting, in a densely wooded and thinly populated section. The berries being very plentiful, the boys soon succeeded in filling their baskets and pails. At noon, being tired and hungry, they seated themselves on a small grassy mound to eat their lunch. In the meantime, the little dog was heard barking fiercely some distance away in the thicket. The boys, thinking it had treed or holed a squirrel, and was barking at it, thought nothing of the matter, and continued to eat their lunch. Having done so, they gathered up the fragments of their meal, and their berries, and calling the dog, started to return home. They had gone only a short distance when, the dog not having followed them, they stopped to repeat the call. Instead of the dog coming, they heard it bark again. The boys put down their baskets, and marking the spot so that they could find it again, started back to see what the trouble was. Arriving at the spot, they discovered a monster rattlesnake lying at the opening in the rocks. The boys gathered up several stones, and when the snake again put its head out, fired at and killed it. The dog then drew the dead reptile out. It measured five feet and two inches, and had 17 rattles.

Thinking there might be a den of rattlesnakes under the rocks, the boys gathered together a heap of dried brush, and placing it at the opening where they had killed the snake, applied a match. No sooner had the brush got fairly ignited than snakes began running out from under the rocks in every direction. The courage of the lads failed them at first, and they started to run, but Gibson, who had had encounters with snakes before, stopped, and pursuaded his young comrade to return and open a warfare upon the reptiles. After a brief deliberation, each with a large missile in hand, they retraced their steps cautiously. Lying coiled upon stones appeared to be hundreds of rattlesnakes, of all colors and sizes, with their tails rattling fiercely, making an almost deafening noise. Although the sight was anything but a pleasant one, the brave lads kept their courage, and began pelting the rattlers with missiles. So thick were the snakes that almost every stone killed one. The lads continued to shower stones in such rapid succession among the reptiles that in a short time what snakes had not been killed had made their escape among the surrounding rocks and underbrush. As soon as all the live snakes had disappeared, the boys, who had become nearly exhausted by hard work, went to work and gathered up their trophies. They found 38 snakes, measuring from 3 to 5 feet in length. The largest one had 21 rattles. The boys tied a string to two of the largest snakes and dragged them home with them. They said they marked the spot, and in a few days, in company with others, they expect to return to the den and dispatch what are left.

SALVINI COMING TO AMERICA.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Manager John Stetson to-night received a telegram from his agent in Paris announcing that Salvini, the Italian tragedian, has signed a contract whereby he engages to play five months in this country under Mr. Stetson's management, beginning Nov. 29. He will be supported by an American company under the direction of Mr. L. R. Shewell.

A NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 15.—Newfoundland advices say that the cable ship Scotia arrived at Heart's Content Harbor on the 3d inst., and, together with the cable ship Sein, was to leave on the 7th for the purpose of laying a cable across the Atlantic.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-west to north-east winds, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, winds mostly south-easterly, nearly stationary temperature in the eastern district, stationary in the western district, stationary or lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, possibly occasional rain, north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower barometer in the south-western part, lower temperature.

For the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by occasional rain, winds mostly north-easterly, falling, preceded by stationary or rising, barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, north-east to south-east winds, generally higher temperature, stationary or lower barometer; light frosts are possible in the northern part of the lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with rain, easterly, possibly veering to southerly, winds, generally lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, north-easterly winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, Chincoteague, Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	70°	65°	3:30 P. M.	80°	78°
6 A. M.	69°	64°	6 P. M.	74°	70°
9 A. M.	74°	67°	9 P. M.	71°	66°
12 M.	77°	79°	12 P. M.	71°	62°

Average temperature yesterday.......67¾°

Average temperature for same date last year......73¾°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The two-story frame stable and carpenter's shop of Stone & Healing, No. 151 West Fifty-fourth-street, was partially destroyed by fire last night, and three horses owned by F. Mittenhauser and August Gerlach were burned to death. *The aggregate loss is estimated at $1,000.*

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 14.—For printing cloths there is a good demand, but no sales are reported at 3¾ cents for 64 square cloths. Productions for the week, 160,000 pieces; sales, 131,000 pieces; deliveries, 172,000 pieces, and stock on hand, 456,000 pieces, a decrease of 12,000 pieces as compared with last week.

DEATH OF A STEAM-SHIP CAPTAIN.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., Aug. 15.—Capt. Griffith Curtis Wardell, 79 years of age, a retired ocean steam-ship Captain, was found dead in bed at his residence, near White's Bridge, this morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

HEINE'S "MEMOIRS."

From the London News.

Heine's "Memoirs" are like the lost books of Livy, which are always being discovered, to the horror of school-boys, who find the extant Livy sufficiently voluminous. According to a writer in the *Temps*, the "Memoirs" of Heine were once run to earth in Vienna. A brother of the poet had a newspaper there, the *Fremdenblatt*, and when Heine was ill and poor, the enterprising brother bought the manuscript of the "Memoirs" for about £800. Then, so the story went, the Vienna brother gave up the "Memoirs" to the Austrian Government. M. Hoffmann was lately asked to restore the documents to the admirers of Heine, but he replied that no such treasures existed in the archives, and that probably they had never been in that collection. Meanwhile the brother had become an "archimillionaire," and he refused to give any explanations. Then came on the scene a M. Meissner, who had actually seen the "Memoirs" in the house of Heine's widow at Asnières, where they had been in the possession of a M. Maria. Search was made for M. Maria, and then the "archimillionaire" brother of the poet broke silence. He announced that he had the "Memoirs" under lock and key, and that he would never allow them to be published. Humanity must therefore do without this feast of anecdote and scandal, at least till the "archimillionaire" or his descendants come to need the money which publishers would give for the last work of Heine.

SMOKERS AND THE SMOKED

HAS THE CIGAR CAUSED A DECLINE IN FINE MANNERS?

THE INCREASING SELFISHNESS AND OBTRUSIVENESS OF SMOKERS—TWO TITLED GERMANS AND THEIR ABOMINABLE PIPES—A POET'S OPINION OF THE WEED—A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

FLORENCE, July 28.—Although the American Constitution confers on every citizen the right to pursue happiness as seems wise and good to himself, this liberty has so many limitations in the popular habits and ideas as to be very imperfect as regards social life. So much stress has been put on political freedom and material prosperity that the finer exigencies of soul have been greatly disregarded. The æsthetic sensibilities of the masses are still so slightly cultivated as to let the psychological constitution remain tough and coarse in fibre, causing general insensibility alike to any keen sense of pain or pleasure in this direction. To those who prefer mental repose to "modern improvements" in households, and consider the fine art of human courtesy and inestimable privilege of social independence as an off-set to "gas and furnace heat," a well selected residence in Italy is a great step toward a practical enforcement of that part of the Declaration of Independence which is much disregarded in America, as are also its principles in England. Indeed, it is no light privilege to live among a people where no scornful surmises are indulged in if you consult your own resources or taste and not your neighbor's scale of supplies, or the seller's rapacity in your purchases; where there are no charmed quarters in towns to measure degrees of respectability, none to dispute the right of private judgment in matters which concern only the individual, domestic, religious, or social; none to concern themselves whether you fast or feast at home, use fine or coarse linen, furniture, and cookery; wear no colors, or all in Joseph's coat; where there are no self-appointed censors on the ways and means of subsistence; in short, where an individual stands for what he is mentally worth, and, above all, where there is something generally recognized as more desirable than the sheen of the new-made dollar, and something worse than the want of one.

I fear, however, that throughout Europe fine manners as a distinctive art are now on the decline. Habits, traditions, æsthetic, political, and religious ideas are all more or less in a state of dissolution and transformation. As yet, a disintegration of the old civic elements of society is more apparent than their reconstruction into new forms. An active agent in the decline of fine manners in Europe, and an obstacle to their spread anywhere, is the rapidly extending use of tobacco. The supreme test of the virtue of the knight in the days of chivalry was his self-denial and desire to succor the oppressed. The severest test of the modern gentleman is his willingness to forego his pipe for the comfort and health of another. It takes a thoroughly well-bred man to withstand this form of self-indulgence when it can be practiced only at the discomfort of another. Whatever benefit or evil there may be corporeally in the use of tobacco, its common tendency is to render the consumer indifferent to his neighbors' suffering in the matter. Promiscuous smoking is fast becoming an uncontrollable habit to the great majority of mankind. There is sufficient space and opportunity in this planet for the smoker to enjoy his weed without poisoning the atmosphere of the non-smoker. While the rules of good breeding swayed smokers, no gentleman would vex another in this way. In traveling, special accommodations were provided for the users of pipes and cigars, and for a brief period the rights of non-smokers were respected. But this wholesome restraint is fast disappearing. Smokers now crowd into the places reserved for those who would escape from them, and claim the right to fumigate, sicken, and half-strangle those to whose organizations tobacco is a veritable poison, sometimes actually insulting their victims, even if they are of the gentle sex. In the growth of bad manners which has attended the spread of this habit, even some women, imitating the rudeness of the male sex, make themselves a nuisance by insisting on smoking where it is forbidden either by actual rule or common propriety. Germans are the worst offenders, for it never seems to enter into their comprehension, however courteous in other matters, that what is a sensual happiness to them may be positive wretchedness to another. Frenchmen too, I fear, are losing their proverbial politeness in this respect. Englishmen and Americans, to a certain extent, invoke the law to protect them, and compel smokers to respect it. Selfishness in this shape shows itself much less in Italy than elsewhere, because amenity of manners and respect of personal rights are still the social law. Not only do Italians refrain from smoking where it is prohibited, but I have frequently noticed them voluntarily give it up when they thought it might incommode others, even in places where by regulation they had the right to smoke, and this generous forbearance was practiced by peasants as well as gentlemen. On the other hand, I have known a German of high rank, with his daughter, insist on using his pipe in a ladies' compartment in a railway carriage, where he had no right even to enter, despite the expostulations of the lady occupants, who finally were compelled to call on the guard to request him to go into the smoking carriage. As this occurred in Italy, the suffering ladies had their redress. But the daughter of the titled boor, as he left, angrily exclaimed: "See what you have done to my poor papa; you make him leave his place, to smoke away from me!"

An American lady has given me a still stronger illustration in point, within her experience. Some friends of hers, ladies of much culture and genial manners, speaking German well, were in the same railway carriage, near Baden, with a titled German, who began to use his pipe. One of the ladies being made sick by it, her companions politely begged him to desist, at least until they could change their seats. Looking at the speaker with contemptuous brutality, the aristocratic ruffian replied, "Makes her sick, does it—then let her die; women who can't bear smoke ought to." Swinburne, who abhors tobacco with the righteous zeal of a man to whom it is a poisonous nuisance, avoiding it when possible, in entering a certain club in Sweden, and trying in vain to find a room free from smokers, at last apostrophized in his wrath the unconscious offenders in this fashion: "James I. was a knave, a tyrant, a *fool, a liar, and a coward; but I love him, worship him; because he slit* the throat of that blackguard, Raleigh, who invented filthy smoking." Bad manners were not on the side of the smokers this time, but we regret there could not have been a Swinburne with the American ladies, to have made a lively time for his mightiness, the German blackguard.

Having said thus much regarding the deterioration of particular politeness which may be put to the account of tobacco, without taking into consideration the absolutely disgusting personal habits that follow from chewing it, the special American vice, or taking it through the nose, which is eminently Latin and priestly, candor compels me to admit that the weed has likewise contributed to ameliorate manners and soften the asperities of humanity at large. Its ethical tendency appears to be conciliatory, peaceful, and genial. The instinct of the aborigines of America speedily discovered the humanizing effects of its use, and smoking the calumet together became the symbol and pledge of peace and friendship between hostile individuals or tribes. Unlike the free use of alcoholic drinks in their primary effects on the nervous system, it is eminently soothing and predisposing to social harmony, inspiring mutual confidence, and promotive either of pleasant talk or a quiescent, sensuous happiness, which subdues whatever may be latently irritating, offensive, or excessive in the system. However much men may be stimulated over their cups to become brutal and quarrelsome, and to unloose the demon within them, smoking, on the contrary, helps subdue and keep him in subjection. The mental faculties evidently are prompted by it to a wholesome exercise or repose, according as opportunity favors either mental condition. Its special vice is excessive selfish indulgence and want of polite consideration for those to whom it has no good gift to proffer, but instead discomfort, if not illness. The manner of its use is a crucial test of the true gentleman. While condemning stoutly tobacco in the mouths of the vulgar and brutal, as regards manners, justice equally requires that its negative virtues in the cleanly and considerately inclined be placed to its credit, as a humanizing, if not altogether æsthetic agent in modern civilization.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THE MURDER OF MME. SKOBELEFF.

ATROCIOUS INGRATITUDE AND TREACHERY OF A YOUNG RUSSIAN OFFICER.

From the London Telegraph.

The following details of Mme. Skobeleff's assassination by Capt. Uzatis have reached Vienna from Philippopolis: "Mme. Skobeleff, during her two months' stay in Bulgaria, had devoted her time, money, and energies to the development of benevolent institutions in different parts of the Principality, and had made numerous excursions with that object, refusing the escort of Gendarmerie offered to her by the local authorities, on the ground that she was too well known throughout the country to run any risk of molestation. During these expeditions she was only accompanied by a young female attendant, by a faithful and intelligent Russian man-servant named Ivanoff, and by Capt. Uzatis, formerly her son's personal aide-de-camp, who had earned great distinctions by his splendid gallantry during the late war, and whom she was accustomed to address as 'her son.' To this young officer she had upon several occasions presented considerable sums of money for the purpose of enabling one of his brothers, a civil engineer, to erect a mill in Demendere, a village near Philippopolis, but had recently refused an application on his part for a further gift, holding out, however, hopes that she might grant the asked-for subsidy at some future period.

Mme. Skobeleff had set her heart upon establishing a model farm in East Roumelia, and started by carriage from Philippopolis for Tchirpan on Sunday, July 18, with the object of purchasing a piece of land suitable to the fulfillment of her project, taking with her 25,000 roubles, which Capt. Uzatis assisted her to pack up in a valise. This money was destined to pay for her purchase. To avoid the intolerable heat of the Summer sun, she commenced her journey at 9 P. M., accompanied by her usual attendants, with the exception of Uzatis, who excused himself, alleging indisposition and the necessity of remaining with his brother, who was also on the eve of departure from Philippopolis. For about half an hour's drive, after quitting the town, Mme. Skobeleff's carriage was closely followed by a vehicle containing Mlle. Smolskoff, the Directress of the Philippopolis Hospital, and a Russian officer named Petroff; but the two carriages separated at Kemer, close to a stone bridge over the Maritza, on the road to Adrianople. Mme. Skobeleff's carriage had proceeded a few hundred yards further, when Ivanoff, who was seated on the box by the coachman, espied Capt. Uzatis a little distance off by the roadside, and, turning round toward his mistress, who, in the meantime had fallen into a doze, awoke her with the announcement that the Captain was approaching the carriage on foot. The old lady ordered the coachman to stop, and, leaning out of the window, was expressing her thanks to Uzatis for the trouble he had taken to wish her good-speed on her journey, when he suddenly drew his hand-jar and cut Ivanoff down. At the same moment four armed men made their appearance, and fell upon the attendants with their yataghans. While they were slaughtering the Bulgarian driver and Mme. Skobeleff's maid—upon the former of whom they inflicted 14 wounds, and upon the latter four terrific slashes, each of which was sufficient to cause death—Uzatis deliberately butchered his aged benefactress, despite her piteous appeals for mercy and despairing offers of all her money and valuables if only he would spare her life. He thrust his broad-bladed cimeter completely through her body, killing her on the spot, and then proceeded to plunder the corpse, while his accomplices broke open the trunks and rifled them of their valuable contents. Meanwhile, Ivanoff lay still, feigning death. He had received eight severe wounds, but, when the murderers made off with their booty, he contrived to crawl away, and, after incredible exertions, during which he lost so much blood that he repeatedly fainted, reached the Russian Consulate in Philippopolis about midnight, where he related the horrors of which he had been a witness. A detachment of cavalry was at once dispatched to Demendere, whither Uzatis had betaken himself, having previously returned to Philippopolis for the purpose of changing his clothes and concealing his weapons. He and one of his fellow-assassins were in the mill belonging to his brother when he perceived the Militia squadron approaching. Forthwith they took horse and galloped off toward the Turkish frontier, but found the high road occupied by a section of infantry, the officer commanding which summoned them to surrender. Dismounting, they fled up a hill-side, and took refuge in a narrow glen, where they defended themselves for some minutes with their revolvers against the soldiers pursuing them. Presently, however, seeing himself surrounded on every side, Uzatis put the muzzle of his pistol in his mouth and blew out his brains. His companion was captured alive, as were later on the other three ruffians who had shared in his atrocious enterprise. The valise containing the stolen money has not as yet been discovered. Mme. Skobeleff's body, embalmed by order of the Russian Consul-General, will be conveyed to St. Petersburg via Constantinople and Odessa."

A WANT LONG FELT.

A BOSTON CRY FOR A SECOND SUMNER.

From the Boston Traveller.

The impression grows upon us that the late Charles Sumner was a hard man to model after. Ever since he died, at intervals of six months, somebody has got up somewhere and remarked, "Hurrah for the second Sumner." People have been always delighted to respond with all the lung-power which such a happy event demanded. The mania for a second edition of greatness, a reproduction of large types of manhood, is as old as the world itself. Humanity is always hugging the idea that its heroes will reappear. The legend of the second advent of Frederick Barbarossa cheered the hearts of the rude Germans of the Middle Ages through all their misfortunes. "Some day he will come back again and lead us to victory," they said. The peasantry of the South of England, who followed the ill-fated standard of the Duke of Monmouth held the belief firmly for many years after the Duke's head had rolled from the block that he was not really dead, but would reappear. The veterans of the Napoleonic wars looked wistfully for Napoleon's reappearance for years after his star had set in endless night. Thus has it ever been. Massachusetts is the victim of the same illusory hope, and ever and anon starts and exclaims, "Behold, a second Andrew," or "Lo, a second Sumner."

Especially strong is the desire for a second Sumner. Massachusetts feels that, like Hamlet's father, "take him for all in all," she is not likely soon to "look upon his like again." Sumner had his outs, of course, and you have to "take him all in all." Like most great men, he is better taken that way than taken to pieces. A liberal perspective is necessary to appreciate the full grandeur of the man. Yet we all feel him to have been of our grandest men. And we all want another like him. Not that we are destitute of worthy and capable leaders to-day, for we have many. But Sumner stands with Webster and the other giants whose stature is god-like. We have great men with us still, but without disrespect to them, and with their assent we doubt not, it is a recognized fact that they do not fill the full measure of heroic statesmanship. The more dull and stupid the face of our politics becomes the more we feel that we want another Sumner. When Gladstone retired from the Liberal leadership, and the party went to the bow-wows without a return ticket in its pocket, all the Liberal organs kept calling out for somebody like him. In the slough of its despondency over the way the Tories were running things in the East, a poet reeled off some stanzas that began:

"Oh! for Milton's rolling thunder;
Oh! for Cromwell's zeal for God,"

and they were copied and recopied and praised from Land's End to John o' Groat's. They just hit off the national pique and vexation. So it is with us. With a scarcity of great leaders that is not confined to this State, but is national, the Old Bay State naturally cries out, "Oh! for Sumner's mighty mantle." *The demand creates the supply. Every county in the Commonwealth has* furnished a new Sumner, and several townships are yet to hear from, to say nothing of Nahant. It makes a tragic tale to rehearse the story of the fall of Sumner's mantle-piece, and the killing and aiming of the people that have stood underneath.

It is, verily, a great mantle, and when any young statesman sees it falling he should question himself very seriously if it be not wisdom to stand from under. Sumner was a peculiar man, and imitation of him is not easy. In the first place, he never parted his hair or his opinions in the middle. In the next place, he was never once known to vote at 12 o'clock, and at five minutes past to move a mental reconsideration and declare it carried. Sumner always knew his own mind by a very large plurality. Again, Sumner had a curious way of voting with the same party two years running, oftentimes three and four. He voted but two tickets in his life. One was the Republican and the other the Democratic. Nobody could ever induce him to hurrah for a Repubocratic or a Demopublican ticket. Then, again, Sumner got into public life without lobbying for himself, without any trafficking of principle or treachery to associates. And he had very little idea how to use money to buy up the little purchasable spots of a district. In these and many other respects Sumner was a remarkable man. We would all like another Sumner. But we don't want to be scared out of our propriety every 10 minutes by a call of "All hands on deck to salute the second Sumner," and then, when we get there, see a political doll with a wax head and saw-dust legs, and a spring in its chest, which, if touched, makes it squeak out something about its eminent respectability and deep culture. We have had all the little Sumners for a cent that we care for.

THE PRINCE AND THE GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER.

From the London Telegraph.

It would appear that the vehement opposition offered by the Bonaparte family to the engagement contracted some months ago by Prince Roland Bonaparte and Mlle. Blanc, principal heiress to the enormous fortune amassed by the late high priest of rouge-et-noir, has prove fruitless, and that the wedding day of the happy pair is fixed for the 1st of October next. The mother of the future Princess has caused a splendid villa to be erected for the young couple in the Cascine of Florence, whither they will repair at the conclusion of their honeymoon. Prince Roland holds a commission in the Republican Army as Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery, and, being totally destitute of private means, has hitherto contrived to live upon his pay, an achievement which speaks highly in his favor. By his marriage with Mlle. Blanc he will become the wealthiest scion of the House of Bonaparte; an eventuality contemplated with extreme disfavor by some among his illustrious kinsfolk who have hitherto persistently ignored the very existence of his mother, sister, and himself. Prince Roland, however, whose conduct in adversity has been, according to all accounts, highly praiseworthy, may be deservedly congratulated upon having gained so magnificent a prize in the matrimonial lottery.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—George Rackers, an old man, was killed this morning by Herman Rackers, his son, in Dayton, Ky., opposite the eastern portion of Cincinnati. Rackers had been melancholy for some time over the loss of money deposited with Archbishop Purcell, and also over the loss of trust funds deposited with the bankrupt St. Francis's Church, of Dayton, Ky. He had been drinking, and this morning, having been refused money by his wife, he undertook to strike her with a poker, when his son Herman struck him with a spade and crushed his skull. He died in a few hours.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—Dan Lincher, a whisky dealer at Buena Vista, on Friday night fatally shot Deputy Sheriff Murray Farnsworth and slightly wounded Roth Eastman, another officer. The disturbance occurred in Lincher's establishment, all the men having been drinking. Pistols were drawn, and Farnsworth shot first, extinguishing the lamps, after which 13 shots were fired in the dark. Farnsworth was shot through the heart.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, SOUR Stomach, Diarrhea, and Dysentery are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It removes all soreness of the bowels, quiets the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for many affections of the bowels prevalent among children and adults in the Summer months it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.—*Advertisement.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

Check at the Outset,
With MILK OF MAGNESIA, those agonizing complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, and Gravel. All druggists.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

DIED.

COOLIDGE.—On Saturday A. M., Aug. 14, FANNY HAWLEY, youngest daughter of the late Henry Coolidge, aged 22.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. Brown, No. 131 Park-av., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Ridgefield, Conn.

EDWARDS.—At Schroon Lake, N. Y., on Aug. 14, 1880, ABBY HILLER, eldest child of Charles A. and Kate H. Edwards, aged 5 years.

Funeral at New-Haven, Conn., Tuesday morning, at 10 A. M.

DE LANCEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, in the 82d year of her age, SUSAN BARCLAY, daughter of the late Oliver De Lancey, of West Chester.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Waverley-place and West 11th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 17, at 3:30 o'clock.

HARBISON.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, ANNA M., infant daughter of Lloyd R. and Anna Godfrey Harbison.

Funeral will take place at Westfield, N. J., on Monday, at 4:30 P. M. Train from foot of Liberty-st. at 3:30 P. M., Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

KNAPP.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 14, DEBORAH KNAPP, aged 88 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 16th inst., at 3:30 P. M., from the residence of her brother, John B. Knapp, Stamford, Conn.

LYONS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 13, MARY IVERS, daughter of Mary C. and the late D. J. Lyons, in her 25th year.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 50 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Monday morning, Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—Sunday, Aug. 15, 1880, MATTIE MOORE, daughter of Mary A. Moore and the late Edward Moore, and granddaughter of Hugh and Martha Kearney, age 3 years and 15 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her mother's residence, No. 268 Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 2 P. M.

MUMFORD.—At Flushing, 13th, PETER B. MUMFORD. Funeral Monday, 16th, at 12:30. Please omit flowers. Train from Hunter's Point 11:30 A. M.

PHILLIPS.—After a brief illness, in this City, Aug. 14, 1880, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a native of England, aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 38 Bank-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 1 P. M.

QUINBY.—On First-day morning, Eighth month, 15th day, 1880, MARGARET L. QUINBY, wife of Aaron J. Quinby.

Funeral Third day, Aug. 17, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, 145th-st., west of College-av.

SPOFFORD.—On Friday, the 13th inst., HARRIET L. SPOFFORD, widow of Thomas Spofford, and daughter of the late John Halsted, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 172 East 39th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THORN.—On Saturday, Aug. 14, Miss CORNELIA THORN, aged 70 years, at St. Luke's Home, north-east corner of Madison-av. and 89th-st.

Funeral service from the Church of the Beloved Disciple on Monday, Aug. 16, at 1 P. M.

VAN BENTHUYSEN.—At Albany, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 13, aged 12 months and 15 days, ARTHUR LYMAN, Jr., only son of Arthur L. and Edith Clarke Van Benthuysen.

WALKER.—On Sunday, Aug. 15, 1880, JOHN WALKER. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 17, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 9 East Washington-place.

WING.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on 13th inst., CATHARINE R., widow of Reuben W. Wing.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, 16th inst., at 5:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 154 Academy-st., Poughkeepsie. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 3 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, New-York, to convey friends to the house. Return train leaves Poughkeepsie at 7:30 P. M. for New-York. Interment in Woodlawn on Tuesday. Train leaves 42d-st. at 11:30 A. M.

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Polo Club Cologne—The most fashionable of the day.
Rum and Quinine—Unequaled for the hair.
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CHARLOTTE M. STANLEY'S
Great Love Story,
LOST AND FOUND.
For sale by all news-dealers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 2 P. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Pereire, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 8:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Aug. 17. The mails for Havana leave New-York Aug. 18 and 19. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown leave New-York Aug. 19. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York Aug. 21. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Aug. 21. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York Aug. 22. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Aug. 28. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Sept. 1.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1880.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 7 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

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REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, MASONIC HALL, No. 160 East 86th-st. H. C. ROBINSON, President. HERMANN GERHARD, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL BANNERS, PORTRAITS, FLAGS, AND CAMPAIGN OUTFITS. M. B. LEVY & CO., No. 35 Howard-st., Near Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL BANNERS, FLAGS, AND PORTRAITS at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane-st. Established 1848.

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CAMPAIGN BANNER AND OUTFIT COMPANY, NO. 46 VESEY-ST.—Bottom figures for political banners and campaign goods.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 14.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 16—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was a much less unfavorable exhibit than had been generally anticipated, the loss in surplus reserve being only $1,596,450, which leaves the banks still in the possession of $9,970,000 in excess of legal requirements. The changes in the averages were an increase in loans of $1,726,000, and in deposits of $1,667,400, and a decrease in legal tenders of $803,900, in specie of $975,700, and in circulation of $48,800.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last:

	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 16, 1879.
Loans	$304,765,800	$306,491,800	$274,211,000
Specie	68,706,600	68,390,200	19,558,200
Legal tenders	17,115,900	16,212,000	43,974,000
Deposits	277,024,200	262,691,600	243,474,600
Circulation	19,430,400	19,381,600	20,719,800

And the following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	$69,706,600	$68,380,900	Dec.	$375,700
Legal tenders	17,115,900	16,312,000	Dec.	803,900
Total reserve	$86,822,500	$84,242,900	Dec.	$1,179,000
Reserve requ'd agt. deposits	74,856,050	74,672,900		
Excess of reserve above legal req'mts	11,566,450	9,970,000	Dec.	1,596,450

In the Money market an easy feeling characterized the dealings, the supply of loanable capital being still in excess of the requirements of borrowers. The bear clique in stocks at one time attempted to create an artificial stringency in Money with the view of adversely affecting the speculation on the Stock Exchange, but with no success, for although the rate for stock loans was advanced for a brief period to 4 ₩ cent, the offerings of capital at much lower figures plainly proved the impossibility of hardening the market. The rate at which most of the business of the week was effected was 2½ ₩ cent, while there were many transactions as low as 2 ₩ cent. The Government bond dealers had no difficulty in finding accommodation at 1½@2 ₩ cent. The rates for time loans ranged between 2½ and 5 ₩ cent, according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4@5½ ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London weak and a shade lower on the week's transactions. United States Government were generally firm and closed at unchanged prices as compared with the final quotations of the Saturday previous, except in the case of new 4s, which rose ⅛ ₩ cent. American railway securities were irregular in the early portion of the week, but in the main were depressed, and lower quotations were recorded in most instances. In the late dealings, however, the speculation became much firmer, and a sharp recovery ensued. The changes for the week were a decline of 1⅜ ₩ cent in Erie common, ½ in do. consolidated Seconds, Pennsylvania, and New-York Central, ⅜ in Reading, and ½ in Atlantic and Great Western Seconds; do. Firsts advanced ½ ₩ cent, and New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts 3 ₩ cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. ₩ ounce, closing at 52⅝d. The statement of the Bank of England for the fiscal week ending on Wednesday last showed an increase in specie of £50,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities was raised from 50 15-16 ₩ cent. to 51 ₩ cent. The bank rate of discount continues unchanged at 2½ ₩ cent. At Paris, Rentes were fairly steady, and closed at an advance of 12½c. on the transactions of the week. The Bank of France lost 6,660,000f. during the fiscal week ending on Wednesday.

The Sterling Exchange market opened weak on Monday, but was nominally unchanged at $4 83 for 60-day bills and $4 85 for demand. On Wednesday, however, these rates were reduced ½c., to $4 82½ and $4 84½ respectively, and at these quotations the market closed. Actual business was done at concessions of 1c. to 1½c. from the posted figures. The demand for Sterling from merchant remitters was light, the business being mainly for the account of Gold importers, who found Continental exchange most desirable at first, but afterward, on the weak market for Sterling, were enabled to buy bills at rates paying a fair profit on their imports. The Canadian Government bought £200,000 in this market on Thursday, giving a steady tone to the dealings for the day, but subsequently, under free offerings of bankers' and commercial bills, the market became weak, and closed at the lowest rates of the week, with a declining tendency which will no doubt lead to further liberal importations of Gold. The supply of commercial bills is again on the increase.

In Government bonds there was a fair business early in the week, and prices were firm, but toward the close the inquiry for these securities became less active. The purchases for the Government on Wednesday last amounted to $2,500,000, the total offerings having been $6,387,100. The closing prices showed no change from those of the previous Saturday, except in the case of 4½s, which were ⅛ ₩ cent. lower. Railroad bonds were in good demand throughout the week, and were generally purchased at advancing quotations. The principal activity was in the Erie junior issues, Kansas Pacific Consols, Texas Pacific mortgages, and the New-Jersey Central assented and income bonds. Erie consolidated Seconds fell off from 90⅝ to 90¼, rose to 91⅛, declined to 89⅛, and recovered to 90⅛; do. funded 5s rose from 85 to 85⅛, receded to 84⅛, and rallied to 85⅛; do. Fourth mortgage declined from 107 to 105; Kansas and Texas Seconds rose from 65⅛ to 66⅛, declined to 64⅛, and recovered to 65⅛. Kansas Pacific Consols fell off from 97⅛ to 96⅛; Texas Pacific income and grants sold down from 68⅛ to 66⅛, rose to 70⅛, reacted to 68⅛, and closed at 69; do. Consols rose 3 ₩ cent, to 96, and reacted to 93½; do. constructions advanced 5 per cent. in the early dealings, but reacted 3 ₩ cent. at the close. The other more important changes on the week's transactions were an advance of 3⅛ ₩ cent. in Fort Wayne Seconds, 3⅛ in Western Pacifics and New-Jersey Central Consols assented, 1⅛ in do. convertibles assented, and 3 ₩ cent. in Indiana, Bloomington and Western Firsts and Seconds, Marietta and Cincinnati Firsts, St. Paul and Omaha constructions, and St. Paul Firsts, (I. and D. Division,) and a decline of 2 ₩ cent. in Mobile and Ohio Firsts, 2 in do. First debentures, 4 in do. Second debentures, and 2 ₩ cent. in Ohio and Mississippi Consols and American Dock Improvement 7s assented. In State bonds the only noticeable feature was the strength in the Tennessee new and new series, which made an advance of 4@5 ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the various influences which are supposed to affect the speculation were all of a most favorable character. Advices from the Western grain sections report the harvesting either entirely or partially completed, and the yield largely in excess of last year. Reports of railroad earnings for the month of July all show a heavy increase, and the traffic returns of several of the prominent roads for the first week in August continue to show the same steady gain over the corresponding period of last year. Owing to these large increases in earnings several of the leading lines are discussing the question of increasing the dividends to the stockholders. It is freely stated that the St. Paul and North-west Companies will very shortly increase their dividends, and in the case of the former company there is some talk of dividing the surplus of over $3,000,000 which the company will have after paying dividends equal to 7 ₩ cent. on both the common and preferred stocks and all the fixed charges. The prospects for the Granger properties seem very favorable to a higher range of prices for both the common and preferred stocks as when the movement of the crops fairly commences the traffic of the roads must necessarily increase in even a greater ratio than at present. The most notable gain over last year was in the case of the earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which are six to seven times greater for June of this year than for June, 1869. The St. Paul and Omaha also stands high in the list of increased earnings. This company has been selling about 50,000 acres of land per month at an average of $9 per acre. At the opening of the week the market was generally firm, and a higher range of prices was recorded. Subsequently, however, there was a rather free selling movement, which resulted in a general decline. The depression was to a great extent due to manipulation and with the view of increasing the short interest in the market, for when the pressure was removed a sharp upward movement was the result, and a higher range of quotations was quickly established. Toward the end of the week the market was very quiet, but decidedly firm, and closed with a strong upward tendency to prices.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 14.
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	*109⅛
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and N. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col., Chi. and Ind. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Coal and Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon R. and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 14.

[illegible]

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 14	$551,[illegible]
Balances for the week ending Aug. 14	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 7	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending Aug. 7	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending July 31	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending July 31	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending July 24	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending July 24	[illegible]
Clearings for the week ending July 17	[illegible]
Balances for the week ending July 17	[illegible]

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

[illegible]

Exports of Domestic Produce.

[illegible]

Exports of Gold and Silver.

[illegible]

Receipts for Customs.

[illegible]

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

[illegible]

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—Wool—Market very quiet, and though prices show no material change, the tendency is downward; stocks are increasing, and most holders are free sellers at current rates. Manufacturers are indifferent about purchasing, evidently waiting to see the market show more life before operating freely; total sales largely decreased as compared with those of last week. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—Flour lower; Double Extra [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 27 bales; exports, to France, 4,411 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 30,912 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 14.—Cotton dull, nominal; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 111 bales; exports, coastwise, 71 bales; sales, none; stock, 3,261 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; net receipts, 119 bales; exports, coastwise, 227 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,176 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; net receipts, 251 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,760 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; receipts, 13 bales; sales, 37 bales.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—Sugar—The market was rather quiet, closing irregular; buyers showing preference for Clayed and Muscovado Sugars, the offers of Molasses and Centrifugal Sugars were reduced. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Aug. 14, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd disposed of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 220 East 21st-st., south side, 250.6 feet west of 2d-av., for $8,775, to Timothy O'Donovan.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for week ending Aug. 14, was $115,760, as against $61,205, the figures for the previous six business days.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 16.

By Howard W. Coates, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Max Schwerin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building and two-story brick stable, with lot 21.9 by 97.6, No. [illegible] East 8th-st., south side [illegible] feet East of Avenue B.

Tuesday, Aug. 17.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court Trustee's sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of a right, title, and interest in a plot of land 100 by 100 on 11th-av., south-east corner of 52d-st., and one lot 25 by 14.8 by 37.1 by 150.7, on East 119th-st., south side, [illegible] feet east of 1st-av.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

By Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederic C. White, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick buildings and five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot [illegible] on Greenwich-st., north-east corner of Franklin-st.; leased May 1, 1877; term, 21 years; ground rent, $1,150 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court Receiver's sale, H. C. Stetson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, No. 41 Elm-st., east side, 100 feet north of Pearl-st.

Thursday, Aug. 19.

By Jacob V. D. Wyckoff, Supreme Court partition sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 100, No. 664 Columbia-st., east side, 180 feet north of Delancey-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Harlow M. Hoyt, Esq., Referee, of four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 14.6 by 100.5, No. 330 West 32d-st., south side, 385.6 feet east of 9th-av., and lot, 3.5 by 44.5, adjoining the above lot in the rear.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Frederick B. Van Vorst, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame dwelling and two one-story frame stables, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 71st-st., north side, [illegible] feet east of 1st-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Goodman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 97.6 by 103.11, on Marcy-place, north-west corner of Mott-av., Inwood.

Friday, Aug. 20.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. H. Davies, Jr., Referee, of the three-story brick and three-story frame dwellings, with lot 25 by 102.5, No. 525 West 51st-st., north side, 450 feet east of 11th-av.

By Louis Mesier, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 75 by 25, on Mott-st., south-east corner of a road running to Cottage-st., 23d Ward.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Kitchen, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story brick shops, with lot 25 by 100, No. 280 Bowery, west side, 137.10 feet south of Prince-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court mortgagee's sale, of the three-story frame dwelling and one and two-story frame stables, with three lots, together in size 76.7 by 102.2, Nos. 164, 166, and 168 East 95th-st., south side, 178.10 feet west of 3d-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 14.

[illegible]

LEASES RECORDED.

Weber, Jacob, to Charles Geib; premises on 3d-av., near 100th-st., 3 years, rent ... $150

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT AND STORE BUILDING SITUATED on the south-east corner of John and Nassau sts., being 23 feet on John-st. and 58 feet 6 inches on Nassau-st. Principals may apply for terms to WILLIAM VENVILL, No. 18 John-st., Room No. 13, New-York City.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—440 choice lots, with water front, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain.
E. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 29 Exchange-place.

NO. 316 WEST 23D-ST.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front; 22.6x60; ceilings frescoed, and all modern improvements; for sale low to close an estate. Apply to E. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE WILL be mailed free to any address. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—SMALL FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on the Connecticut shore of the Sound. Situated at South Norwalk, Conn., upon a most prominent eminence of land, the views from which are beautiful. The house is surrounded by about two acres of ground, comprising lawn, flower garden, complete kitchen garden, fruit trees of all kinds, and shade trees in abundance; a stable and carriage-house, with all the appointments for room and comfort, with sleeping-room for coachman over same. The house, one of the most modern, is handsome in every particular, and contains all large rooms—parlors, reception-room, dining-room, wide hallway from front to rear. The sleeping-rooms on second and third floors are situated so that they are all pleasant, besides being cool and delightful. The kitchen, with two rooms on floor above, are in an L, built purposely, convenience for cooking, &c., most admirable. This suburban residence is perhaps one of the most desirable on account of the accessibility of the village by boat or rail from New-York. For particulars apply to
A. H. COLFAX, No. 295 Broadway, N. Y., and
J. ADAMS, Esq., South Norwalk, Conn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE, SOUTH of 42d-st., wanted; best care taken; no children. Address Box No. 2,205 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
113 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

STOLEN.

The following-named BONDS were stolen from ISAAC R. FREER, of New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., viz.:

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the payment of the above-named Bonds, or interest thereon, to any other person than the above-named ISAAC R. FREER is forbidden.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 31, 1880.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November 2d,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Charles J. Folger, (appointed by the Governor in the place of Sanford E. Church, deceased,) whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Seven Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congressional Districts, composing the County of New-York.

County officers also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-four (24) Members of Assembly.

A Register in place of Frederick E. Loew.

A Recorder in the place of Frederick Smyth.

A Judge of the Superior Court in place of Horace Russell, appointed by the Governor vice William E. Curtis, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. And notice is hereby further given that the following concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, will also be submitted to a vote at the said election, and that the inspectors of each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election to be held in this State on the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State in relation to the amendment proposed to the Constitution by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, passed in eighteen hundred and seventy-nine and eighteen hundred and eighty, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, in the form following, namely: "For the proposed amendment to sections twelve and thirteen, article six, of the Constitution," or a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, in the form following: "Against the proposed amendment to sections twelve and thirteen, article six, of the Constitution." The said ballot shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Amendment." And all of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for Members of the Assembly in their respective districts shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several election districts in which they reside.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That sections twelve and thirteen of article six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 12. The Superior Court in the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn are continued with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have, and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of New-York shall be composed of the six Judges in office at the adoption of this article, and their successors. The Court of Common Pleas of New-York, of the three Judges then in office, and their successors, and three additional Judges. The Superior Court of Buffalo, of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn, of such number of Judges not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said courts from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the office of the Judges named in this section occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of New-York to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in that City, and for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County, as the public interest may require.

SEC. 13. Justices of the Supreme Court shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. Judges of all the courts mentioned in the last preceding section shall be chosen by the electors of the cities respectively in which the said courts are instituted. The official terms of the said Justices and Judges who shall be elected after the adoption of this article shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. But no person shall hold the office of Justice or Judge of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. The compensation of every Judge of the Court of Appeals and of every Justice of the Supreme Court, whose term of office shall be abridged pursuant to the provisions of this section, [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people of the State of New-York at the next general election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 30, 1880.
The above resolution was duly passed.
By order of the Senate.
JOHN W. VROOMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, May 25, 1880.
The foregoing resolution was duly passed.
By order of the Assembly.
EDWD. M. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Respectfully yours,
JOS. B. CARR, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1880.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
PETER BOWE,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so.
PETER BOWE, Sheriff.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking, desserts, and jellies; excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman by the day, or house-cleaning. Call or address, for two days, Julia Trodd, care of Clark, 80th-st., Riverside Park.

COOK.—A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST WITH washing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 401 E. 55th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 62d-st., Room No. [illegible]

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands dress-making, children's clothes, and all fine sewing; would engage by the week or month; City reference. Call at No. 10 West 15th-st.

WASHING.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash, iron, or do house-cleaning; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 403 West 39th-st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some gentlemen's or ladies' washing to be done home; understands all kinds fluting; unquestionable reference. Address Mrs. Vasser, 140 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 126 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to go out by the day to do house-cleaning, &c.; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO go out by the day to wash or house-cleaning. Call or address Mrs. Cullen, No. 419 West 39th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER AND MILKER.—By generally useful, quick, active, single man; strictly temperate; safe, experienced City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands cows; moderate wages; 12 years' unexceptionable City reference. Address, for three days, G. A., No. 129 South-st., up stairs office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT and reliable single man; City or country; will be found willing and obliging and not afraid of work; five years' respectable City and country references. Address J. B., Box No. 208 TIMES Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—Single; understands care and management of horses thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; moderate wages; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box 203 TIMES Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HIS establishment wishes a situation for his coachman; married; has lived over nine years with me; he is a first-class coachman in every respect. Address No. 24 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City; six years' best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 17th-st.; no cards.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man in a private family in town or country; has the best of references for honesty, capability, and sobriety. Call or address J. S., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th-st.

DRIVER.—DOUBLE OR SINGLE; BY A YOUNG man; understands the care of horses; first-class reference from last employer. Address J. S. L., No. 211 West 33d-st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—MARRIED; OF long experience in greenhouse and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, improvement and management of gentlemen's places, and everything connected with farming, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address G. H., seed store, 112 Chambers-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, with highest testimonials from late employers as to capabilities, &c.; no objection to any part. Call on or address Waiter, No. 38 East 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, Protestant, private or otherwise; first-class City reference. Call on address Hudson, No. 123 Sand-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

A.—B. ALTMAN & CO.

Announce, preparatory to opening additional workrooms, that they are prepared to negotiate with two or three first-class fitters; none but those having the longest experience need apply.

Also, two capable designers and drapers, with original taste, and only those fully accustomed to taking orders, designing, and draping.

B. ALTMAN & CO.
19th-st. and 6th-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CARRIAGES.—FOR SALE, A VERY LARGE AND elegant assortment of new and second-hand Carriages, Landaus, Landaulets, Coupés, Broughams, T-Carts, Rockaways, Phaetons, Village Carts, Dog-carts, Doctors' Phaetons, top Pony Phaetons, [illegible] full spring Top Wagons, &c., at [illegible], No. 1,258 Broadway, 32d-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The sailings of the Steamers leave the Company's Pier, foot of Beach-st., North River, at 2 P.M. on the days and hours named, viz:
BRITANIC.....Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P.M.
GERMANIC.....Wednesday, Aug. 25, 2 P.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Sept. 2, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
The Steamers of this line are built in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and pleasant. They carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For passage, apply at the Company's office, 29 Broadway, New-York.
INTERMEDIATE RATES.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, according to accommodation; steerage, $30 to $35; Round Cabin, $90; Steerage, $60. Drafts at lowest rates.
Steamers for Queenstown are not allowed to carry passengers.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia, 307 WALNUT-ST.
Boston, 115 STATE-ST.

RED STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.
The Steamers of this line are all of the first class.
Vaderland.....Aug. 21 | Zealand.....Aug. 28, 12 M.
Rates of passage to Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Cologne, Coblentz, and all points in Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary, also to Antwerp, Ostend, Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin, Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, Nelson, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cooktown, Port Darwin, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Mauritius, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, San Francisco, Portland, Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Townsend, Sitka, Honolulu, Yokohama, Hong-Kong, Manila, Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Vigo, Corunna, Santander, Bilbao, Malaga, Cadiz, Cartagena, Alicante, Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Corfu, Patras, Zante, Cephalonia, Athens, Salonica, Beirut, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Mogador, Mazagan, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Funchal, Madeira, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Duluth, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Qu'Appelle, Calgary, Edmonton, Battleford, Prince Albert, Fort Pelly, Fort Ellice, Fort Qu'Appelle, Fort Carlton, Fort Pitt, Fort Macleod, Fort Calgary, Fort Walsh, Fort Benton, Helena, Butte City, Salt Lake, Denver, Leadville, Portland, Oregon, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, San Blas, Mexico, Tepic, Guadalajara, Leon, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Saltillo, Monterey, Matamoras, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Orizaba, Puebla, Oaxaca, Tehuantepec, Merida, Campeche, Frontera, Tabasco, Belize, Puerto Barrios, Livingston, Quiriguas, Panama, Aspinwall, Carthagena, Savanilla, Santa Marta, Rio Hacha, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra, Curacao, Trinidad, Cumana, Barcelona, Pampatar, Barbados, Demerara, Georgetown, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Port of Spain, San Fernando

A CALM AT CONEY ISLAND.

WORKING MEN AND WORKING GIRLS ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE WEST END—NO MORE PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENTS ON THE IRON PIER—CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Fortunately for the working classes of New-York, there is no Dr. Bacon in this City to hurl anathemas from the pulpit against Sunday excursions, and no Mayor Osgood to use his influence with the owners of boats to prevent their running on the only day given to the poor man for recreation and pleasure. The two score excursion-boats which start from this City every Sunday for the different sea-side resorts, made their regular trips yesterday, and the Coney Island boats, which carry the great bulk of the working men and working women, left their piers crowded from stem to stern. The trip down the Bay was delightful. There was not breeze enough to raise any white-caps, but the steamers, as they plowed their way through the waters, created just draught enough to make the sail pleasant to the passengers. It was not a warm day for this season of the year, and there would seem to be no extraordinary demand for cooling drinks, but people who go to Coney Island *seem to have an idea that lager is an indispensable* adjunct of the trip, and the result of this wide-spread idea was that the lager bier counters on the boats were patronized extensively. In order to get one of the regulation Coney Island glasses of foam, one had to take his position on the outside of a triple line of thirsty passengers and wait 15 or 20 minutes until his turn came. The utmost good nature prevailed, however, and no disturbing element was raised by the foam which was sold in the place of beer at 5 cents a glass.

When the Stockton, which left Rector-street at 3:20, with a full load of passengers, reached the Iron Pier, that monster ocean hotel appeared to be crowded, but the passengers of the steamer disembarked and mingled with the throng, apparently not increasing it in the least. The capacity of the pier seems to be illimitable. It always looks crowded, yet there is always room for more. The band was giving its regular afternoon concert when the Stockton arrived, and the great bulk of the passengers lingered on the pier to listen to the music. The majority of those who lingered concluded to remain on the pier until they returned to the City, for there they found everything that could be found on the island in the way of refreshments and creature comforts, and from its end a clear sweep of all the beaches, with thousands of bathers and more thousands of promenaders, was within the range of the vision. On a clear day, such as yesterday, there is no more delightful spot on Coney Island to pass the few hours of a day's excursion than the Iron Pier. On the beaches the sun was blinding yesterday. On the upper deck of the pier the little breeze which came from the ocean was plainly felt, and the rays of the sun were intercepted by the roof and awnings. The Directors of the pier held a meeting on Friday last, after the French ball, and decided that hereafter they would let the pier for no private entertainments. They came to the conclusion that it belonged to the public, and that to exclude the public on any day or night of the season was improper. President Loew opposed the letting of the pier to the French society on these same grounds, but he was overruled. The Directors have now taken the right view of the matter, and in the future the Iron Pier will be open to all comers, at the regular price of admission.

It was cool and pleasant for this season of the year in the City yesterday, and it followed as a matter of course that it was cool and pleasant at Coney Island. There was very little breeze from the ocean, however, and there was absolutely no surf on the beaches. The usual number of men, women, and children went in bathing, but they found no waves to breast, and the smallest child was perfectly safe. It was still-water bathing in the fullest sense of the word. Looking out toward Rockaway, and far off upon the bosom of the wide Atlantic, only the merest ripple could be seen upon the surface of the water, and upon the broad ocean beyond the horizon a perfect calm must have reigned. But from the land a gentle shore breeze blew, which tempered the rays of the August sun, and made the day one of the most enjoyable ever experienced at the sea-side. The promenaders on the beach could walk close down to the water's edge without fear that a sudden wave would sweep over their feet. Timid bathers could enter the water without fear of the undertow, and thousands who have been afraid to bathe at the Island before ventured into the salt water yesterday. At the Iron Pier and at Brighton and Manhattan Beaches more tickets for bathing-suits were sold yesterday than at any time during the season, and the water was fairly black with heads during the entire day.

As usual, the great crowd of visitors to the island was to be seen in the neighborhood of the Iron Pier and Cable's. This is the popular resort. Here are the fandangos, the cows from which milk is drawn for the thirsty, the electric hens which hatch chickens every 10 minutes, the observatory, the camera obscura, the museum, and a hundred other entertainments, each of which can be visited for the small sum of a dime. Tom Thumb is supposed to be on exhibition at the Sea-Shore Aquarium, but he is really on exhibition on the plank walk outside, where he can be seen at almost any hour of the day free of charge. He has grown so fat that his old friends would scarcely recognize him, and he wears a huge diamond in his shirt-bosom, which is almost the exact counterpart of that worn by Boss Tweed in his palmy days. But, beyond the entertainments to be found on this part of the island, the people find here a beach which is equal to that at Brighton or Manhattan, and along which they can wander without coming in contact with the extreme "upper crust," who frequent the eastern end of Coney Island. Here the photographers are on hand to take pictures of groups as they recline on the beach. Here the little children, too young to bathe, bare their tiny legs and paddle in the water, and the older people look on with satisfied smiles at their antics. This is the democratic part of the island, and the portion where the ordinary visitor will find most to amuse him. It is the heaven of shop-girls and working men, the Seventh-day heaven of the laboring classes.

At Brighton Beach the usual crowd of well-to-do politicians and business men gathered yesterday. The only prominent arrival during the week was Congressman S. S. Cox, who left Long Beach with his family on Friday, and took rooms at the Brighton Hotel. The Manhattan and the Oriental are overcrowded. The usual Divine services were held on the balcony of the Manhattan Hotel yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Philadelphia, preached from the text—"And if I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." The musical part of the service was under the direction of P. S. Gilmore, and a corps of waiters furnished the choir. Dr. Tiffany was greeted by the largest congregation of the season, about 1,500 persons listening to his sermon.

Among the latest arrivals at the Manhattan are ex-Gov. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and ex-Gov. John P. Page, of Vermont. The Directors of the Manhattan Beach Company have in contemplation for next season the building of a large arcade for the sale of articles needed by their patrons. On the lower floor is to be a series of shops for all kinds of fancy goods, and the upper floor is to be divided into 150 sleeping appartments for single gentlemen. To make room for this arcade the pavilion now given up to picnic parties is to be moved back to the line of the railroad, and the balloon inclosure is to be entirely removed. The arcade will then be constructed in the open space between the Manhattan and the Oriental Hotels.

IN THE SOUND.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE AT STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND.

Glen Island, the Hon. John H. Starin's beautiful resort in New-Rochelle Harbor, was crowded with visitors yesterday. The noticeable features of the excursions to this spot are the admirable management on board the boats and at the island, and the respectability and orderly character of the visitors. It has been Mr. Starin's aim to make the resort one that shall be attractive in every respect, without a single objectionable feature, and he has succeeded. Gentlemen can take lady friends with them and pass a day of enjoyment without the fear of anything occurring to offend the most refined taste. More than this, every effort is being made to add to the great natural beauty of the place, and improvements are daily being made on every hand. New and handsome arbors and buildings are being erected, gardens are being laid out, and even hothouses have been established to preserve the flowers through the Winter months. An aquarium is also to be opened soon. The new bathing-house was opened yesterday for the first time, and was largely patronized. It is a very pretty two-story building, standing at the edge of a shady cove, opposite the large dancing pavilion. The water is as pure as it is refreshing, and its depth does not debar children from bathing. The bathing-house is reached by a plank bridge that spans a small inlet. Dancing is not allowed in the pavilion on Sundays, but instead a grand concert is given for the entertainment of the visitors. It has been found necessary to increase the fleet of row-boats and tiny steam-launches, in order to meet the demand of those who wish to indulge in rowing and to enjoy the pleasures of a tour about the three islands. The walks are being improved, new ones are being laid out, and very handsome arbors are being built all over the island.

A COOL DAY AT ROCKAWAY.

Although the weather was rather cool for sea-shore sauntering it did not prevent the sandy barrens of Rockaway from being crowded with as large a Sunday crowd as ever. The steamers and trains were packed on every trip. The 8:30 P. M. train from Rockaway to Long Island City consisted of 18 open cars, each with a carrying capacity of about 125 persons, and there was not a vacant seat in one of the cars. A later train was equally crowded, and there were two earlier ones that carried about 1,500 each. In all, one may say, some 6,000 persons took their Sunday excursion to Rockaway by train, and as many more probably by steamer. In the later part of the afternoon the temperature was too low for real enjoyment, and the gathering was not a very merry one—saving occasional groups of young fellows who took their sources of merriment by the glass, and were a little noisy in consequence. The new hotel imbroglio also dampens the spirit of things a little at Rockaway, and there is a vague premonition in the atmosphere of possible trouble, which somehow communicates itself to visitors. The bathers were not out in force.

THE FRUIT MARKETS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF PEACHES—PEARS SCARCE—GRAPES, PLUMS, AND MELONS.

Upward of 1,100 car-loads of peaches were last week shipped over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway to the different markets of the country, of which quantity about two-fifths came to New-York. Fully 50 car-loads more reached here by the Old Dominion steam-ship line and from Baltimore. There were upward of 250,000 baskets of Delaware and Maryland peaches shipped to New-York during the week. More than 600,000 baskets were shipped by rail from the peninsula, and nearly 400,000 baskets more went to Philadelphia and Baltimore by water, making all told a yield of about 1,000,000 baskets of peaches in one week. There is little doubt that the great bulk of the crop has been gathered, and that last week will be found to have been the "big peach week" of the season. The quantity which will come here this week will be much smaller than last, perhaps little more than half, but the quality of the fruit will be better. There will be some very fine peaches shipped from Kent and New-Castle Counties, Del., and from Queen Anne, Kent, and Cecil Counties, Md. The farms of those counties are by far the richest on the peninsula, and they have been for years under a thorough system of improvement. The peach trees are large and healthy, and the soil is calculated to perfect such peaches as Ward's Late Free, Moore's Favorite, Harkness Seedling, and Stump, all large, free-stone, red peaches, bearing such strong resemblance to each other that only experienced persons can discern the difference. These varieties all ripen within a few days of each other, and will all be found in the markets this week, larger and more inviting than they have been for several years. The Old Mixon, too, which this season have disappointed their old admirers by clinging with an unusual pertinacity to the pit, and afflicting the palate with a taste of unpleasant bitterness, will be much better this week. This peach is much used by canners and dryers, and as both these businesses are carried on very extensively on the peninsula it may be that not many of them will be permitted to come here. The Late Crawfords will also be in the markets this week. This peach, when ripe, is juicy and very sweet, and by many housekeepers is esteemed for preserving and canning. Reeves's Favorite is another variety of the yellow fruit which grows to be very large, and generally sells for such high prices that it is seldom used except to eat out of hand. They are not a very prolific bearer, but the few which are to come to market from the peninsula will be all in this week. The peaches so much used by families for preserving are the Smocks (a very yellow peach) and the Crockets, the Delaware White, and the Silver Medal. These varieties will begin to arrive in the market next week, and it is possible that there may be a few Smocks the latter part of this week, but there is almost a total failure of the crop of late peaches on the lower parts of the peninsula. Consequently there can be very few of them to arrive this week.

The fruit which, next to peaches, now receives the greatest attention is the pear. The market has been well supplied so far, but the demand for them has not been very great. The quantity of pears in the market is much less than at the same time last year, although the season is much in advance of that, and should an active demand be made for pears the prices would unquestionably go up considerably higher. There are a good many second choice pears, but only one first choice, which, of course, is the Bartlett. There has been a fair supply of Southern Bartletts, and New-Jersey and Long Island have not been altogether devoid of a crop. But there appears to be a very short Hudson River crop, and unless there are a good many Bartlett pears in Western New-York, where very few are expected, the visitors to the Summer resorts who remain out of town until the end of August will find that they have returned too late to get their usual supply. Nor is the scarcity of pears confined to the Bartletts. All other varieties are scarcer this season than usual. But apples will be so plentiful and so good and so cheap that the scarcity of pears will not be very much felt. While a barrel of only moderately good pears costs $6, a barrel of the very choicest apples can be bought for less than $2.

Toward the close of last week plums of the common varieties were very cheap, and sold in many cases as low as $1 per bushel. Green plums of all kinds were in demand by the canners, and sold readily for from $4 to $6 per barrel. There will be no scarcity of them this week, and prices will not be much higher, excepting for fine and fancy stock, which will sell readily at good prices.

Hudson River grapes are beginning to arrive pretty freely, and there will be a full supply of them in the market from there before the end of the week.

Tomatoes are now very cheap, with little prospect of there being much of a change in prices for the next 10 days. There are a great many housekeepers who delight in real home-made tomato catsup, and if they are wise they will manufacture their year's supply during the next 10 days. Hundreds of bushels of them were sold on Friday and Saturday as low as 15 cents per bushel, but the usual price by the single bushel in the market was 25 cents. Watermelons will be more plentiful this week than last, and muskmelons, or cantaloupes, will sell in many cases for less than $1 per barrel.

NEGROES SUBMITTING TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

Russellville (Ky.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A stately Hancock and English pole, bearing a flag and streamer, stands in the Court-house yard. It is regarded with general homage. To express a doubt as to the success of the ticket it symbolizes is regarded as downright idiocy. Even the negroes are becoming demoralized, and show a disposition to support the Cincinnati nominations. They are to have a Democratic barbecue shortly, to be addressed solely by speakers of their own race and color. I inquired of a very intelligent-looking black the reason of this, and asked if he did not feel some sense of remorse for going back in this way on the party which had liberated and enfranchised him. He answered that his people were compelled to submit to circumstances; that they were poor, and had found it to their advantage to vote with the crowd. "I never cum to dis conclusion," he remarked, "until I begun to notice that Democratic colored folks prospered mor'n we did—they always had more to do, had more money, and dressed and lived better. Dey was preferred by de whites. We all have to live, and de easiest way is de best way. Dar's no trouble when we all think alike."

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

TAMMANY'S LATEST MOVE.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT IN THIS CITY—PETER MITCHELL'S VIEWS.

The issuing by the Tammany Hall Democratic State Committee of its call for a State Convention has thrust the challenge squarely before the regular Democracy of this State for party harmony or local harmony. At least that is the opinion of a number of City Democrats with whom a TIMES reporter conversed yesterday. Among the Tammany men there is some jubilant feeling over the matter because they claim that it will force the regulars into action, and will compel them also to call a State Convention. This was the view expressed by ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Grady, who is one of Mr. Kelly's most ardent adherents, and is also in his confidence politically. On the other hand, there are members of the regular Democracy who insist that Tammany has forced nothing, and that the regular State Committee will not be influenced in the matter by Mr. Kelly's course.

Ex-Assemblyman Peter Mitchell, who was a member of the last State Committee, said he was not now a member of either the regular or Kelly factions. He is nevertheless a man who keeps himself informed on the subject of Democratic politics. His opinion is that there will be no need of a regular convention if the delegates to the Kelly convention nominate a really good man for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—the only nomination to be made this Fall. Such a man, he thought, could be found in ex-Judge Comstock, of Syracuse, a man of *commanding ability, both as a lawyer and jurist, and of good reputation. Ex-Judge John* K. Porter also would be a fit candidate, though it was not likely he would accept the nomination, as he had already been a member of the Bench of the Court of Appeals, and had resigned. It would, in Mr. Mitchell's view, be unwise in any event to renominate Judge Rapallo, because he would first have to resign his present seat, and if, as the candidate, he should happen to be defeated, the Democracy would lose really two seats on that Bench, because Gov. Cornell would fill the vacancy left by Judge Rapallo's resignation. If, however, the Kelly convention saw fit to nominate either of these men, he believed the Republicans could indorse the nomination, and it would be a not ungraceful but rather a magnanimous step toward party harmony if harmony was at all desirable to the leaders. A call was issued several days ago for a meeting of the State Executive Committee, to take place at an early day, and until then it would be impossible to tell whether a convention would be called or not. A convention could only be called by the State Committee, however, but they can readily be summoned by the Executive Committee.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LEO, IN TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Leo, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Madison-avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. It was announced that Cardinal McCloskey would participate in the ceremonies, and a very large number of people assembled to see the venerable prelate, but at the last moment the Rev. Father Ducey received a message that his health and strength would not permit of his presence. Every seat within the inclosure and all the available space was occupied, and at least 2,000 persons were collected in the street who were unable to gain admission. Capt. Berghold, with 30 policemen, was present to maintain order in the street and to assist the committee in the performance of their duties. The walls of the edifice have already reached a height of some 20 feet above the basement story, and the work of building is progressing with reasonable speed. It is expected that the church will be roofed by November, and that the edifice will be practically completed in about a year from this date. The entire cost of the church will be about $95,000. Its dimensions are 50 by 120 feet, and the height of the roof from the floor will be 56 feet. The tower on the east side of the church will be 105 feet high, and over the main entrance will be a colossal cross.

The ceremonies began at 5 o'clock, the Vicar-General officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father McQuirk, the assistant priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. Father Frisbie, Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College; the Rev. Father Salter, of St. Joseph's; the Rev. Father Wyrich, of St. Alphonso's Church; the Rev. Father Ducey, Pastor of the new church, and a number of others. The corner-stone bore the following legend in Latin: "His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, laid the corner-stone of the new church of St. Leo, on the 15th day of August, 1880, the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Leo XIII. being the reigning Pontiff of the Church. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America; Alonzo B. Cornell, Governor of the State of New-York; Edward Cooper, Mayor of the City of New-York; the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Pastor; the Rev. David J. Leahy, assistant, and Lawrence O'Connor, architect." United States coins of all denominations, a picture of Pope Leo XIII., a large photograph of Cardinal McCloskey, attired in his large cape, copies of Catholic papers, and of New-York daily papers were placed in the corner-stone.

LAND LEAGUERS.

AN INACTIVE EXECUTIVE DISSOLVED AND A REORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

A general meeting of the Irish Land and Industrial League was held yesterday afternoon at Academy Hall, in Third-avenue, near Twenty-third-street, Vice-President M. Breslin in the chair. The financial report which was read showed that the total amount of money received had been $1,428, and that, after sending a portion to Ireland, there was left in the treasury a balance of $415. The membership of the league, including the branches, was given as 1,401. There had been some dissatisfaction with some of the members of the Executive Committee of the league on account of their inactivity, and the report suggested that some beneficial changes might be made in the organization and methods of working. Accordingly, Dr. Donlan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in a report on its behalf, recommended a reorganization of the league, so as to make the governing body a thoroughly representative one. The Executive Committee and the officers of the league then tendered their resignations. After a long discussion the report and the resignations were accepted.

An amendment to the constitution with reference to reorganization was also adopted. It read as follows: "There shall be a governing body of 12 members, elected by the general body, and one delegate from each ward organization having a membership of 50, with an additional delegate from each organization, irrespective of name, but desirous of forming part of this aggregation of societies, and having identity of purpose, that shall have a membership of 50, with an additional delegate for every additional 50 members, who, together with the general officers, shall constitute the Executive Committee." The following officers were then elected: President—Dr. W. B. Wallace, re-elected; Vice-President—M. Breslin, re-elected; Secretary—James Pallas. The other officers will be elected at the next meeting.

HURLED OVERBOARD BY A LURCH.

Capt. Wheeler, of the ship General McClellan, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, reports the loss of one of his crew during the passage. At 2 o'clock A. M. on July 28, when the ship was in latitude 11° north and longitude 40° west, James Morris, a seaman, was on the topgallant forecastle keeping the lookout. The ship gave a heavy roll, and Morris lost his balance and fell overboard. Several of the watch on deck saw the accident, and the alarm was instantly given. The officer in charge of the deck ordered the main yards to be backed, and the ship was hove to. A boat was lowered, and a thorough search was made for the missing man, but no traces of him were found. The boat then returned to the ship, which proceeded on her course.

FUNDS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. George W. Debevoise has received a telegram from an American gentleman in London, who desires to be the first subscriber on the books of the New-York World's Fair Commission, and who offers to subscribe $1,000. The subscription-books will be formally opened Sept. 15, and be kept open for 60 days. A member of the commission stated yesterday that it was not yet certain whether Judge Hilton could be prevailed on to withdraw his resignation, as a member of the Board of Commissioners. He had signified his intention, however, to become a subscriber. Mr. Hilton's subscription to the Centennial fund was $10,000.

THREE SWIMMERS BOLD.

WATCHING A HALF-MILE RACE AND EATING CHOWDER AT BAYSIDE.

The Locust Grove Swimming Club, of which William Fowler, Jr., of the Knickerbocker Cottage, is President, went to Bayside, Long Island, yesterday, to engage in a swimming match, and then to enjoy a genuine Rhode Island clam-bake, gotten up under the supervision of Tony Miller at his famous hotel in Bayside. All of the members of the club, and nearly all of the guests, wore blue or white flannel shirts, with wide collars. The club was organized at Locust Grove several years ago, and has for its motto, "One man to one ****." What this may mean is known only to the members. The officers are: President—William Fowler, Jr.; Vice-President—Alfred W. Royal; Secretary—H. C. Daniel; Treasurer—Rufus Fowler; Captain—Edwin M. Fitzgerald; Musical Director—Prof. William P. Durando. The Reception Committee yesterday was composed of William A. Parker and Joseph Dyas. Capt. Fitzgerald, Josiah P. Loomis, and Joseph D. Woolridge were the Swimming Committee. Among the club guests was the professional swimmer Ernest Von Schoening, who is matched to swim against George Werhan next Sunday from Pier No. 1 North River to Coney Island and return, a distance of 25 miles, for $500 a side.

The Locust Grove Club's members at first proposed to swim their match at Sand's *Point, but the water there was too rough,* and a course near Fort Schuyler was selected. Prof. Durando was chosen judge, Von Schoening starter, and Thomas McLaughlin, of the Union Boat Club, referee. What Von Schoening called a "good half mile" was measured off. The water was by no means smooth, and the atmosphere had an October twinge about it. Eight of the members, wearing red trunks, stepped from the cabin of the steam-launch Jennie and stood at the bow. Von Schoening was also in swimming costume, and his splendid figure was greatly admired by the other swimmers. The eight contestants for a handsome gold medal and the championship were: William Fowler, Jr., Rufus Fowler, Henry C. Daniels, Alfred W. Royal, William A. Parker, Josiah P. Loomis, Joseph D. Woolridge, and Capt. Fitzgerald. They sprang from the bow of the boat, and formed an uncertain line. Von Schoening gave the signal to start, and the swimmers soon found themselves beating hard against the tide. One of them made direct for a small boat, and within three minutes all excepting Loomis, Woolridge, and Fitzgerald were in small boats or on the launch. Von Schoening plunged overboard and brought one of the swimmers to the launch. Loomis and Woolridge kept close to each other for three-fourths of the distance, but Fitzpatrick was many yards behind. He would not give up the race, although a man in a small boat urged him repeatedly to do so. Loomis reached the stake-boat first, winning the race in 18:39¼. Woolridge, who is a son of the late Detective Woolridge, of this City, made the half mile in 19:09¼, and Capt. Fitzgerald nobly bore himself through the water until he put his hand on the stake-boat. His time was 21:32¼. He was not picked up, but swam from the stake-boat to the launch, and was met with great cheering. He was the least fatigued of the swimmers.

During the race Von Schoening remained almost constantly in the water encouraging the contestants. Once he returned to the launch, which was a considerable distance from the swimmers, and diving into the water again he glided swiftly toward Loomis and Woolridge. He easily overtook and passed them, to the astonishment of everybody. Then he insisted on swimming to Bayside, a distance of nearly two miles. After he accomplished it and put on his clothing, he seemed as lively as though at a ball. The clam-bake was relished by the swimmers. Tony Miller and Commodore Cheeseman saw that they were provided with an abundance of clams, lobsters, chickens, fish, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, &c. President Fowler, of the club, presented the gold medal to Loomis, the winner of the race, and speeches followed. The veteran Jack Goulding, who had trained Loomis, was as proud as a small boy with a new pair of trousers.

ACCUSED HIMSELF OF KILLING HIS WIFE.

Jeremiah Ford, aged 55, a dock-builder by occupation, who lives at No. 200 Avenue C, entered the Union Market Police Station yesterday morning, and informed the Sergeant in command that he had killed his wife and he wanted to surrender himself. The man was evidently recovering from a debauch, but was comparatively sober. Ford was placed in custody, and an investigation was made. It appeared that Mrs. Mary Ford, an Irishwoman, aged 57, the wife of the prisoner, had died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, as was supposed, from violence. They had been married 35 years, but had no children. The woman had been in delicate health for years. Ford has been on a spree for a week, and on Saturday, during a quarrel with his wife on the sidewalk in front of their residence, he struck her and knocked her down. The woman was carried up to her apartments, and by the advice of Dr. Toal was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. Her husband went to see her yesterday morning, and learned that she was dead. He then went to the station-house and accused himself of having killed her. On the admission-book at the hospital the woman is entered as suffering from a broken hip, but Deputy Coroner Waterman, who made an autopsy found no indication of any such injury. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and as he could not give the cause of death definitely, the case was left open for further inquiry. Ford is detained to await the result.

THE POOL-ROOM RUINED HIM.

Several days ago the firm of James A. Hearn & Son, dry goods dealers at No. 30 West Fourteenth-street, reported to Inspector Byrnes that they were being robbed by some person in their employ. The thefts had been going on for two weeks. Detectives Cosgrove and Lanthier were placed in charge of the case. Their suspicions were directed toward John Gibbons, a young man employed as a parcel clerk in the delivery department. The detectives watched his movements for three days and discovered that he was spending money more lavishly than his salary and circumstances warranted. He was found to be paying attentions to a young woman of East Seventy-third-street, to whom he had made some elegant presents. It was also learned that he was specially interested in horse-racing, and when he was found on Saturday purchasing pool-tickets on the Long Branch and Saratoga races the detectives arrested him. Gibbons confessed that he had been stealing from his employers for two weeks past. He admitted that he had stolen an elegant silk dress, valued at $150, made as a stage dress for a prominent actress in this City, and had pawned it in a Bowery pawnshop for $30. Among other articles stolen by Gibbons were two silk dolmans, worth $50 each; two cloth dolmans, worth $15 each, and three lace sacques, valued at $100, all of which he had pawned for one-fourth their value. Gibbons, whose parents are respectable people, residing in East Seventy-fifth-street, was committed for examination in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Gibbons has been employed as a "utility man" at a minor theatre in this City, and was making arrangements to go West next week with a traveling theatrical company.

THROWN OFF A STATION PLATFORM.

Melio Bruno and Pietro Cavalo, Italians, started last evening on a trip to Harlem. They reached the platform of the elevated railroad station at the Bowery and Houston-street just as a train was moving away from the station. Cavalo remained behind, intending to take the next train. Bruno, however, who is a stranger in the City, and who had never ridden on the elevated railroad, made a rush for the moving train. He caught hold of the gate of one of the cars and endeavored to climb over to the platform. H. B. Kinghorn, the brakeman, shoved him off and told him to let go, but Bruno evidently did not understand him, for he held on to the gate. Meanwhile the moving train had carried the Italian to the extreme end of the platform, where he was struck by the guard-rail and thrown off to the sidewalk below. As he fell, the brakeman made an attempt to hold him, but did not succeed. Bruno fell on the sidewalk and received a fracture of his right arm and other injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RUFFIANS DISABLE A POLICEMAN.

An organization of young ruffians, who make their head-quarters in Goerck-street, near Houston, have given the Police a great deal of trouble of late by their boisterous and disorderly conduct, especially Sunday afternoons. Patrolman Hogan, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested John Degnan, one of the members, and while on the way to the station-house the friends of the prisoner endeavored to rescue him. Patrolman Reinhold Kramer, of the same precinct, went to the assistance of his comrade, and was assaulted by the ruffians and badly beaten. Thomas Murray, of No. 326 East Houston-street, and Patrick Renohan, of No. 71 Mangin-street, two of the officers' assailants, were arrested. Officer Kramer was attended by Police Surgeon Macloy, and placed on the disabled list. He will not be able to do duty for several days.

MAUD S. AND ST. JULIEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 15.—It is officially announced that Maud S. and St. Julien will certainly trot here on Thursday, the former for a special purse of $2,000, against her record of 2:11¼. Both horses are already here.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of a stranger, apparently 45 years of age, was found yesterday in the East River at Pier No. 9.

The ninth annual Harvest Home Festival and Midsummer Jubilee at Tony Miller's Hotel, Bay Side, Long Island, takes place to-morrow afternoon and evening.

A homeless and penniless Englishwoman, named Ellen Budd, aged 30, attempted suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. She was cared for at the New-York Hospital.

Betsey Corbett, the child who was so badly burned on Saturday by her clothes taking fire while playing with matches, at No. 293 Fifth-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Annie Murphy, aged 8, of No. 171 Perry-street, fell into the water between two oyster-boats at the foot of Charles-street, North River, last evening. The child was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Todd, of the Ninth Precinct.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will have a promenade concert and hop at its armory, Seventh-street and Third-avenue, Monday evening, the 23d inst., for the purpose of obtaining funds to assist in defraying the expenses of the regiment on its trip to Boston next month.

During a fight last night at No. 50 East Broadway, Hester Wilson, aged 28, was kicked in the abdomen by Christopher McCannon, a boatman living in the same house, and was seriously injured. The woman was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital and McCannon was locked up.

A Frenchman named Louis Dauri was found at daylight yesterday morning at Houston-street and South Fifth-avenue bleeding profusely from *two severe cuts on his right wrist, which he said* he had received by thrusting his hand through a pane of glass. He refused to state where or under what circumstances it occurred. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The young Republicans of the Second Assembly District organized last week a Young Men's Lincoln Club at Frankfort and William streets. The following gentlemen were elected officers: President—Frederick Wimmer; Secretary and Treasurer—George O. Hefter. This week they intend to raise a handsome banner bearing the portraits of Garfield and Arthur.

A communication was received at the Police Central Office yesterday from Chief of Police Maloy, of Albany, calling for the arrest of Daniel McKelvey, who is charged with having absconded from that city with $2,000 belonging to M. C. Gillice, his employer. It is supposed that McKelvey has taken refuge in this City, and a general alarm, describing him and ordering his arrest, was sent to all the Police stations.

About 100 grocery clerks employed by firms down town assembled in Dramatic Hall, Houston-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a down-town grocery clerks' union. After a number of speeches had been made an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President—George B. Cooper; Vice-President—Patrick P. Fitzgerald; Secretary—Hugh H. Carroll; Treasurer—James H. McCormick.

Matthew McAllister, a waiter on the steamer Minnie Cornell, which plies between this City and Keyport, was selling beer and cigars on the deck of the steamer yesterday. He approached a party of three men and asked if they desired to purchase. One of the men struck him on the head with a stool, knocking him down, while another kicked the prostrate man. The unfortunate waiter was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A complimentary excursion will be given to mothers and children living in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards on Monday, the 23th inst., when a steamer and barges, bound for Starin's Glen Island, in Long Island Sound, will leave the foot of East Nineteenth-street at 9 o'clock A. M., touching at East Thirty-third-street half an hour later. Crook's Amateur Band will furnish music during the trip. The excursion is not a "charity" affair, but is intended to furnish a holiday to families who cannot well afford the expense of a trip to the country.

BROOKLYN.

Early yesterday morning Thomas McGowan, of Sixth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, got into a row with Philip O'Connor, of No. 98 Eleventh-street, and the latter was severely stabbed in the leg with a knife used by the former. McGowan was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

The total population of the town of Hempstead is 7,556, an increase of 349 in five years.

The Jamesport camp-meeting will open on the 23d and will be continued for one week.

The body of the man found floating off Fisher's Island has been identified as that of Clarence S. Remington, a victim of the Narragansett disaster.

The annual camp-meeting on Shelter Island was opened yesterday with a large attendance. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pentecost.

In the year 1861 James Payan, of Henry-street, picked up a land-turtle, cut "J. P., 1861" on its back, and let it go again. A few days ago, while walking over his farm with a friend, he picked up the same turtle. It showed the cutting plainly, but had not increased in size any, in 19 years.

During the past week there has been considerable excitement at Sag Harbor owing to the numerous sharks in the bay. On Friday night one of the monsters was hooked by two fishermen in a boat. The shark towed the boat about the harbor for half an hour or more with its anchor down. Other boats surrounded the fish, and it was finally killed with a harpoon. Several smaller sharks were captured week before last. The sport was hugely enjoyed by the city people.

At Southampton, a great deal of curiosity has been excited by the sudden appearance in circulation of a large number of silver half-dollars, all bearing the date of 1836, and as bright as when they came from the Mint. The mystery is thus explained: An old resident of Sag Harbor, formerly well known as a practicing physician, but who has for years past led a comparatively secluded life, at the time of the panic of 1836 hoarded 1,500 half-dollars of that date, and has kept them, in total disregard of interest or premium, until the present time.

Major Horatio C. King is about to bring an action against the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company on three grounds: First, to recover $10,080 for seven weeks' pay of the band, which has been contracted for since June 30 by Harvey B. Dodworth; second, for $1,300 for the Thirteenth Regiment, being the difference in the cost of the meals paid by the men over and above the contract made with the Improvement Company during the encampment of the regiment at the beach, and third, for consequential damages in the sum of $10,000 by reason of injury to the regiment, owing to its being unable to have its intended drills on account of the time occupied in going long distances for meals and the incomplete preparation of the grounds.

The mechanics and laborers employed at Long Beach have experienced much trouble in getting their wages. The men said that they would have struck long ago but for their confidence in Col. Sharp, President of the Long Beach Improvement Company. On Wednesday last there was quite a hostile demonstration, both on the part of the men employed and a large number who had been discharged on the 1st of the month, with a promise that they would be paid in a few days. The men lounged around the Long Island Railroad offices in Hunter's Point, and the Police were summoned to preserve order. On Friday President Sharp put the bonds of the company on the market, and by their sale realized $200,000. The men were then paid. Six weeks' wages were paid those who had been discharged, while the men who were still in the employ of the company received two months' pay.

STATEN ISLAND.

The crew of the schooner Native picked up the body of an unknown drowned man, yesterday, in the Upper Bay, off Robbin's Reef. The body was towed to New-Brighton, where it was taken ashore, by order of Coroner Walser, and removed to the Morgue to await identification.

Some time ago the authorities of New-Brighton notified the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company to remove its track on the shore road, in front of the Sailors' Snug Harbor grounds, to a place fixed on the map prepared by the Village Engineer, so as not to interfere with the grading of the road. The railroad company not paying any heed to the notice, the Village Trustees employed laborers to tear up the track. The latter has not been replaced, and travel over the railroad has been suspended, greatly to the inconvenience of those who travel over the road daily to and from the ferry landings. Superintendent Cunningham says that he has moved the track several different times to suit the village authorities at the railroad company's expense, and that he informed the authorities that if the track had to be removed again it would have to be done at the expense of the village. The Trustees refuse to relay the track, and Mr. Cunningham threatens to sue the village for damages for every day the road is kept closed.

NEW-JERSEY.

A passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad jumped the track, near Rahway, last evening, and delayed travel for over an hour and a half.

John R. Jacobus, a young man in the employ of J. J. Jacobus, a provision dealer at Brick Church, near Jersey City, was thrown from his wagon while delivering orders Saturday afternoon, and received injuries which resulted in his death an hour afterward.

Capt. Farrier, of the First Precinct, Jersey City Police, and a squad of officers made a raid yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock upon a disorderly house at No. 16 Wayne-street. The house is owned by Thomas Blaney and occupied by William W. Phillips and Kate Phillips, his wife. When the Police arrived a drunken orgie was in full blast. All the inmates were arrested and taken to the First Precinct Station-house. The captives were William H. Phillips and his wife; Kate Costello, a boarder in the house; Phoebe Thompson, of Van Buren-place; Thomas Griffiths, Washington-street; William Nelson, Grove-street, and Charles Wilson, of Hoboken. They were all held for examination. A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the house, and Thomas Blaney, the owner, was arrested on suspicion of having set it on fire. He was seen coming out of the house, and a few minutes later smoke was discovered issuing from the windows. A quantity of rags saturated with oil were found on the premises. Blaney has been drinking heavily of late, and a few weeks ago he made application to the German-American Insurance Company for an additional risk of $500 on the house. The house was not much damaged.

THE BELLS OF LOWELL.

HOW THE MOVEMENTS OF A MANUFACTURING COMMUNITY ARE DIRECTED.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, Aug. 14.

A stranger in our city who is not familiar with the ways of manufacturing communities, is very apt to think, on the first night of his stay here, that some terrible fire has broken out, or that, at all events, a vigorous alarm has been rung, when he hears in the early morning the general ringing of all the factory bells. To some of our bells, and the time of their ringing, interesting histories are attached, while others are of a most prosaic order. Some ring through the whole gamut of human passions, from highest joy to deepest sorrow, while others go on from year to year with the same unvarying sound, which, falling upon thousands of ears, carries no relief from the monotony, and means nothing but work, work, work. If Poe had *lived in Lowell, he doubtless would have added to "The Bells" a stanza alluding to the harder, more* practical use of the bells he so thrillingly writes about, and which would have found a responsive chord in many Lowell hearts.

Of the Lowell bells, the mill bells are the most numerous and most prosaic, yet not the least interesting. Most of the corporations are provided with them, and it is their vigorous ringing, at unseemly hours of the morning, that attracts the attention of the stranger. A majority of them seem to have been made with direct attention to the quantity of tone and a reckless disregard of the quality, but when all are rung together, the effect is not an unpleasant one. Summer and Winter, in storm and sunshine, the unaccustomed sleeper is aroused by the general ringing of the bells, at 4:45 in the morning. This is for the especial benefit of the boarding-house keepers, who are expected to arise at this time to prepare the morning meal. One hour later, at 5:45 the bells ring again, this time to call the operatives to breakfast; and in 50 minutes more the ringing is again repeated for the purpose of calling to their work the thousands of laborers in our many places of industry. At noon the bells signal the hour for dinner, and at 12:50 the operatives are recalled for the afternoon's work, which finally ends by the ringing out at 6 o'clock, five days in the week, and at 4:30 Saturdays.

There are about half a score of bells upon the mills, the Appleton, Boott, Chase, Hamilton, Bleachery, Machine Shop, Lowell, Merrimack and Middlesex being the leading corporations thus equipped. All these bells are regulated by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. In their belfry tower is a regulator which keeps very accurate time; but this alone is not depended upon. The corrected time is received from Cambridge every day at 8 o'clock. In this way any variation in the regulator is noted and corrected. All of the corporations are connected by a telegraphic system, the head-quarters of which are at the Merrimack. In the bell tower of each corporation is a gong by which the one who rings the bell is notified when to ring. This is done by turning a switch at the Merrimack; by so doing the various bells commence ringing at the same moment. The gongs are also used to signal for "letting on the speed," five minutes after the mill bell commences to ring; and for closing the gates, ten minutes after the bell rings. At 1 o'clock the Merrimack bell strikes for this purpose, and affords an opportunity for people to note the correct time on their watches. It is not exactly correct because the attendant has to strike the gong first, and then the big bell, which brings the latter two or three seconds late. Even the gong cannot be struck absolutely upon the exact time. There is an appreciable amount of time between the instant that the person sees the second-hand on the 60, and the time that he presses the knob to strike the gong. That is, for the brain to receive the impression from the eye, and, receiving, send out an impulse to the hand, is something that requires time, although very little. This is called the personal equation, and varies in different individuals. It makes no difference in the setting of a watch or clock, but in observations of stars and astronomical calculations therefrom, the personal equation of the operator is always calculated and taken into account in all work done. But to return to the bells.

A number of the corporations have large clocks in the belfry towers, and the bells strike the hour. The Merrimack bell has no clock connected with it, but through the night, from 6 P. M. to 7 A. M., the hours are struck by the watchman. This is done on Sundays also. In addition to this, the Merrimack bell does duty as a school and church bell. With the exception of Sundays and during vacations, it regularly calls the children to school in the morning and afternoon. Sundays it rings, with several other mill and church bells, at 8:45 A. M., which has always been called "the first bell," then again at 10:15 for church services, and at 10:25 the last time being tolled; it is also rung at 1, 2, and 2:10 P. M., the last time being tolled. Upon the Fourth of July it, with most of the other bells, is rung a half an hour at sunrise, noon, and sunset. On holidays the hours are not struck. At 9 o'clock in the evening all the corporation bells ring. Very few of the thousands who hear them at that time know of the significance of the ringing. To trace its origin one must go back through the history of England to the time of William the Conqueror, when a bell was rung at nightfall to notify the people that it was time to cover their fires, put out their lights, and go to rest. In a word, it is the old curfew bell.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO CLICK, THE ALLEGED MURDEROUS SLEEP-WALKER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Information from Tyro, the scene of the recent somnambulistic murder, is that over 100 people assembled at the Coroner's inquest and preliminary trial. The body of Mr. Phelps was found lying nearly across the foot of the bed, on the right side, his head on his right arm, with three cuts of an axe, two of which, if not the third, were sufficient to cause instant death—one high enough on the head to reach the brain. The story of Mr. Click was that he dreamed the negroes had entered the store, as anticipated by himself and Mr. Phelps. Then followed, according to his recollection, a bloody and terrible fight. When he awoke he was fleeing down the stairs, and, gradually recovering consciousness, he returned to the room where he and Phelps had been sleeping, and realized at a glance the full horror of his deed. He at once fled screaming to the house of Mr. Grub, near by, and was met by that gentleman, who was aroused by his cries. Mr. Grub said his lamentations were heartrending, and that he told him at once that he had killed his best friend in his sleep. The alarm soon became general, and the neighbors collected from all quarters. They all testified that Click exhibited his regret in a most violent manner, and finally became so exhausted that he had to be carried home. It was proved by both State and defendant's witnesses that Click was a somnambulist and had frequently injured his own person by jumping from the house window, sometimes through the glass from the second story, cutting himself considerably. He has also been known to get up and choke some of the family, saying that the bears in Texas were after him, and then run a quarter or a half mile down near the river, and wake to find himself alone. When he went visiting he requested his neighbors to tie him, which they did. Last week he went to sleep in the room where his dead uncle lay a corpse. He suddenly arose with terrible expressions of fear, and started to seize his dead uncle. His sister and a gentleman caught him, got him awake, and he went back to bed. Many other instances were given. The court being satisfied from the evidence that the prisoner was not accountable for his actions while asleep, pronounced the evidence insufficient, whereupon Mr. Click returned to his home.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FISHING.

Prof. David Swing in the Chicago Alliance.

The charm of fishing lies partly in the fact that it is a pursuit after the unknown and unseen and the ardently expected, and partly in the fact that the fresh trout or bass or mackerel or blue-fish is a rare dish for the table. When a fish unfit for the table comes to the surface, the man who has nursed the nibble so long casts away his catch in disgust, thus betraying the fact that fishing as an art draws its sublimity not from the mystery only of the deep pool, but also from considerations which spring from the kitchen and dining-room and from man's anti-Tanner proclivities. To these two weighty considerations must be added the attractions of river and lake and sea, and then the philosophy of fishing is complete.

FROM THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

From London Truth.

A handsome writing-table has been made at the command of the Queen out of a portion of the timber of the old Arctic ship Resolute, which was lately broken up. Her Majesty intends to present it to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the Resolute." It will, of course, be placed in the White House.

A STAGE HURLED OVER A CLIFF.

From the Red Bluff (Cal.) People's Cause, Aug. 5.

The California and Oregon stage left Redding for Yreka on the arrival of the up train, Wednesday evening, with two passengers, a gentleman on the inside and a lady, Mrs. Parker, of San Francisco, on the seat with the driver, Horace Williams. The lady was on her way to Yreka on a visit to Col. Stone and family. Nothing transpired to mar the pleasure of the ride until they reached the top of the hill, about a quarter of a mile from the Sacramento Ferry. The driver then discovered that his brake would not hold, and fastening his lines to the brake lever, he got down from the seat and knocked the right-hand block out. The noise started the horses and they ran down the hill. The driver made a spring for the lines, but lost his footing and could only catch the two right-hand ones. This pulled the horses over the bank and down a steep precipice, carrying the stage and everything with them. The horses and coach rolled over two or three times while going down the hill, and when they came to the bottom were piled up in a shapeless mass, the lady still being buttoned to the seat by the heavy leather apron. She was badly hurt about the head, so badly that it is thought she will not survive. The man, who was on the inside, although he was in the coach all the time, did not receive a scratch. The horses were badly bruised and the coach a total wreck. The driver escaped with but little injury.

THE POPULATION OF MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Aug. 14.

Substantially complete census returns show that the population of Maine is about 660,000—a gain of about 12,000 since 1870. As there was a considerable loss in our population during the previous decade, it would look as though the tide has turned in our favor, and that Maine has ceased to be so much of a State to emigrate from as it has been. It is noticeable that the increase in our population has been mainly in Androscoggin and Aroostook—the former a manufacturing and the latter a farming county. Aroostook has gained nearly 12,000 and Androscoggin over 8,000, while Hancock has lost over 6,000 and Penobscot over 4,800. Generally speaking, the farming towns outside of the new county of Aroostook have lost somewhat. At the same time the quantity of farm products has increased, indicating that the use of machinery in farm operations has reduced the number of farm laborers and at the same time increased the product. The tendency of population to leave the country and remove to the villages and cities is not as great as 10 years ago. Maine has been subjected to a great draft in consequence of the great temptation held out by the virgin soil of the West. *She has suffered more than some other States because it was not until within a quarter of a century* that manufactures obtained any considerable foothold in our State. As it is we have only made a beginning. With our extensive water-power, our cheap building materials, and our young population seeking for employment, we present unsurpassed opportunities for manufacturing enterprises; and in the development of these we shall aid our farmers by furnishing good markets.

SPECULATING IN DEFACED COINS.

From the New-Orleans Democrat, Aug. 12.

For some time past the city has been flooded with worn-out and defaced silver five-cent pieces, every one of which has a hole bored through it. Any one who gets change in the street cars must have, on more than one occasion, received these uncouth pieces, for those who receive them get rid of them as soon as possible by putting them in the street-car boxes, and the car companies return the compliment to the public. We have often wondered where all this defaced, depreciated, and deteriorated coin came from, and yesterday we dropped upon the following piece of information, which gives a clue to the mystery. It seems that a certain party formerly residing in New-Orleans, but who has left for Havana some time ago for good reasons, makes it his business to purchase there these defaced coins, which, being uncurrent, are sold at about 40 per cent. discount. These are then shipped to New-Orleans to a correspondent, who, we are informed, is a butcher, and are by him circulated in giving change to customers.

A FRACTURED SKULL.

While Henry Duroff, aged 31, of No. 311 East Houston-street, was passing the corner of Houston-street and Avenue B with a friend last night, he accidentally jostled against two men who were turning the corner rapidly. The strangers accused Duroff with having intentionally interfered with them. A quarrel ensued and Duroff was knocked down by one of the strangers. His head struck against the pavement, and he received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. His assailants escaped.

ROBBED OF A VALUABLE RING.

Emma Petersen, an inmate of the house No. 115 Greene-street, was arrested last night, charged with having stolen from Max Jansky, of No. 7 West Twenty-fourth-street, a cluster diamond ring, containing 26 stones, and valued at $1,400, while he was in her company on Saturday night. The ring was found in the possession of the girl, but the stones had been removed from the setting and could not be found. The girl was locked up in the Prince-Street Police Station.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Hon. J. Russell Jones, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. C. S. Peirce, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:11 | Sun sets.....6:57 | Moon sets..12:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	3:40	Gov. Island	4:29	Hell Gate	5:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, AUG. 15.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Eclipse, (Br.,) Palmer, Hull July 19, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Breakwater, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fiumara, (Br.,) Bearse, Catania July 15, Messina 16th, Palermo 20th, Sorrento 29th, Castellamare 26th, and Gibraltar Aug. 3, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co.

Ship General McClellan, Wheeler, San Francisco 117 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Leading Wind, (of Boston,) Hinckley, Singapore 113 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Hamburg 54 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Churchstow, (of Salcombe,) Adams, Cochin May 11, and Alleppey 28 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Zaidima, (Norw.,) Arentsen, Bordeaux June 14, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Alpina, (Ger.,) Schlosbacher, Antwerp 24 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Belvidere, of Windsor, N. S.,) Doyle, Rotterdam 54 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Northern Chief, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Grant, Calais June 13, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Thela, (Norw.,) Ramloff, Pernambuco July 17, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig F. I. Merryman, Devereaux, Bath 5 ds., with ice to order—vessel to master.

Brig Nellie Ware, Phillips, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, moderate, N.W.; clear; at City Island, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Eastbourne, for London; [illegible], for Hull; Arragon, for Bristol.

BY CABLE.

HAVRE, Aug. 15.—The French Line steam-ship Labrador, Capt. Sanglier, from New-York Aug. 4, arr. here at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 15.—The steam-ship Moravian, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from Montreal Aug. 5, and Quebec 6th, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York Aug. 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
British Medical Journal.

"L'EAU DE TABLE DES REINES."
Le Gaulois de Paris.

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